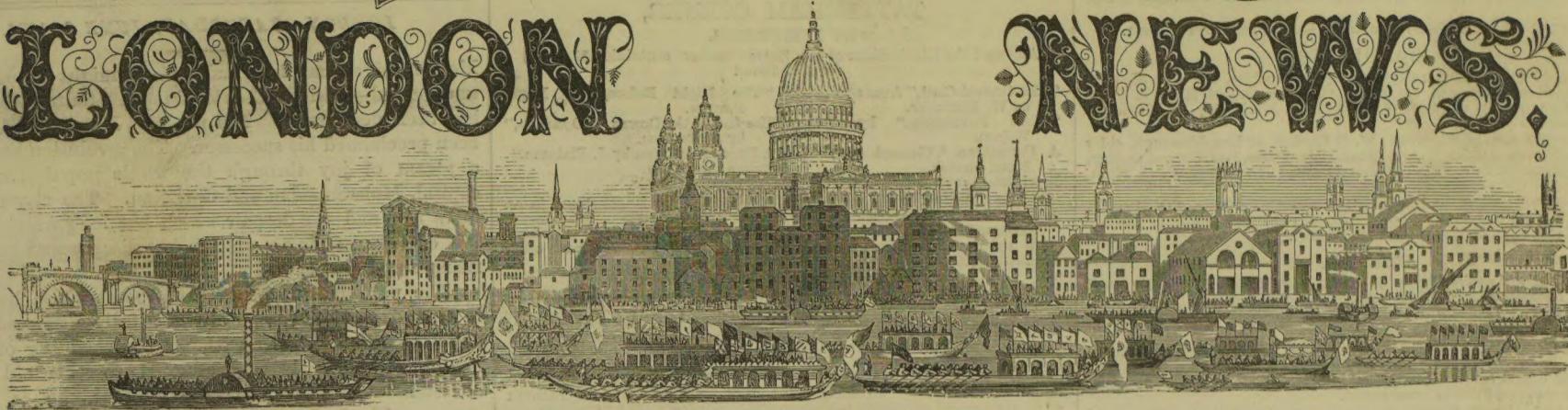


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1923.—VOL. LXVIII.

SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1876.

WITH { SIXPENCE.
TWO SUPPLEMENTS { BY POST, 6½D.



"A CHEAP ENTERTAINMENT." BY J. CLARK.
IN THE ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

BIRTHS.

On the 21st inst., at Burnhopeside, Durham, the wife of A. B. Wilbraham, of a son.
On the 26th ult., at 69, Eaton-place, Lady Alice Packe, of a daughter.
On the 25th ult., at 5, Queen's-gate-place, Lady Blois, of a daughter.
On the 26th ult., at 32, Lowndes-square, the wife of Sir John Heathcote Anson, Bart., M.P., of a daughter.
On the 31st ult., at 7, Endsleigh-street, W.C., the wife of Griffiths Smith, of a son.
On the 31st ult., at 69, Grosvenor-street, Lady Kensington of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 23rd ult., at Grantham, Cambridgeshire, the Rev. Thomas Cox, A.M., Head Master of the Heath Grammar School, Halifax, Yorkshire, to Emma, eldest daughter of Frederick T. Finch, Esq., of Newham Crofts, near Cambridge.
On the 24th ult., at Clavering, W. C. Burder, of Loughborough, elder son of the Rev. A. Burder, M.A., of Park Dale, Battle, late Vicar of Oakley, Essex, to Elizabeth Jane Gifford, eldest daughter of the Rev. F. G. Nash, M.A., Vicar of Clavering.
On the 23rd ult., at St. Nicholas', Newcastle-on-Tyne, the Rev. A. Gorderham, Curate of St. Nicholas, to Blanche, eldest daughter of the late Mr. J. Pernethorne, of Worcester Park, Surrey.

DEATHS.

On April 1, at Levuka Range, of fever, Mary Percy, the dearly loved wife of J. Herman de Ricci, H.M.'s Attorney-General of Fiji.
On the 30th ult., at Ashfield, Pendleton, Manchester, Charlotte, wife of Mr. Charles Withington, in her 51st year.
On the 24th ult., at 35, Bryanston-street, Portman-square, Emily Elizabeth, the dearly-loved wife of Charles Alfred Beattie, and eldest daughter of James Leigh Aspinwall, of 62, Forchester-terrace, Hyde Park. Friends please accept this announcement.
On the 19th ult., at Aberuthven, Perthshire, the Hon. Mrs. Graeme, of Inchbrakie.
On the 28th ult., at Beaumont Castle, Beauley, N.B., the Right Hon. Dowager Lady Lovat, in her 76th year. R.I.P.
• The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 10.

SUNDAY, JUNE 4.

Whit Sunday.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Bishop of Bombay; 3.15 p.m., Bishop Clapham; 7 p.m., the Rev. V. S. S. Coles, Rector of Shepton Beauchamp.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., the Very Rev. Dr. Stanley.
St. James's, noon, the Hon. and Rev. Gerald Wellesley, Dean of Windsor and Lord Almoner.
Whitehall, 11 a.m., the Rev. M. Turner; 3 p.m., the Rev. Dr. Barry (fifth Boyle Lecture).
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., the Bishop of Guildford, Dr. Utterton; 7 p.m., the Rev. Gordon Calthrop, Vicar of St. Augustin's, Highbury.
Temple Church, 11 a.m., probably the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, the Master; 3 p.m., the Rev. A. Ainger, the Reader.

MONDAY, JUNE 5.

Whit Monday, Bank Holiday.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., the Rev. Canon Prothero; and next day.
Accession of George I., King of Greece, 1863.
Royal Institution, general monthly meeting, 2 p.m.
Bath and West of England Society, Agricultural Show at Hereford.
Agricultural Hall Horse Show (and four following days).
Bedlington Poultry Show.
Crystal Palace Dog Show (three days).
Musical Association, 4.30 p.m. (Mr. Lennox Browne on Medical Science in Relation to the Voice as a Musical Instrument).
Corinthian Yacht Club: matches.
Geologists' Association, excursion to Swindon and Faringdon (two days).
International Gun and Polo Club, Brighton, polo-matches.
Races: Etham Summer Meeting, Maidstone and West Drayton.
Athletic Sports: Chesterfield, Faringdon, St. Albans, Hanley, Newark, Lancaster, and Sunderland.

TUESDAY, JUNE 6.

Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, 2 p.m.
Royal Institution Lecture, 3 p.m. (Professor W. G. Adams on Wheatstone's Discoveries and Inventions).
Zoological Society, 8.30 p.m. (Dr. Julius von Haast on the Skeleton of the Epiodon of New Zealand and Mesopododon Flower; papers by Professor Garrod and Drs. G. E. Dobson and A. Günther).
Society of Biblical Archaeology, 8.30 p.m. (Mr. J. W. Bosanquet on the Chronology of the History of Esther and Ahasuerus).
Gresham Lectures, Latin, 6 p.m.; English, 7 p.m. (Dr. E. Symes Thompson on the Circulation of the Blood), and on next day.
Celebration of King George III.'s Birthday at Eton.
New Thames Yacht Club and Royal Alfred Yacht Club: matches.
Portsmouth Agricultural Show (three days).

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				WIND.				Miles.	In.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum, read at 10 P.M.	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	
May 24	29.663	47.9	44.8	90.10	45.0	54.3	SSW. SE. E.	135	520	
25	29.786	47.7	39.2	74.10	45.8	54.8	N.	176	075	
26	29.763	49.2	47.0	93.8	44.8	55.0	NW. W.	177	010	
27	29.913	55.7	49.3	80.10	51.7	61.8	NW. NWW.	171	000	
28	30.183	54.1	47.1	79.7	49.1	63.9	WWN. NWW.	102	000	
29	30.158	57.2	45.0	66.3	50.3	67.8	WWN. W.	150	000	
30	30.057	56.0	45.6	70.0	46.7	71.8	SW. W.	216	000	

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:

Barometer (in inches) corrected .. 29.088 29.704 29.772 29.813 30.190 30.090
Temperature of Air .. 51.2° 47.7° 51.3° 56.6° 54.6° 59.3° 58.4°
Temperature of Evaporation .. 48.6° 44.8° 48.7° 52.7° 51.0° 52.2° 52.4°

Direction of Wind .. SW. N. NWW. NWW. NWW. NWW. NWW.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE

FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 10.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m

THE ILLUSTRATED SPORTING AND DRAMATIC NEWS.

With the DERBY NUMBER of this Journal, published on WEDNESDAY, MAY, 31, is given away

A MAGNIFICENT TWO-PAGE COLOURED PICTURE,

ENTITLED

TATTENHAM CORNER,

BY J. STURGEON.

Amongst the Illustrations of this Extra Number (containing 32 pages) will be found

"The Correct Card," from a painting by W. Holroyde. "The Night Before," by Harry Furniss.
"First Favoured," by Dower. "The Hill to the Downs—Done Up," by J. Sturges.

A Corinthian "Cleanned Out," by Matt Stretch. "A Page of Sketches by J. Flatman. Reminiscences of Old Epsom. "The Captious Critic.

Polo in Calcutta. "Minos." A Happy Family. A Night Scene in an African Forest. By-Bye. As to the Gainsborough Portrait. The Literary Contents will include a Poem by "Amphion." Circular Notes. Contributions by H. Savile Clarke, Ashby-Sterry, Richard Dowling, and other Eminent Writers.

Office, 148, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

M. R. and Mrs. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT. Twice on Whit Monday, at Three and Eight, and Every Evening (except Thursday and Saturday), at Eight; Every Thursday and Saturday, at Three. Admission, 1s., 2s., 3s., and 6s.—St. George's Hall, Langham-place, Oxford-circus.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1876.

Matters have come to a sudden—we might almost add an unexpected—crisis at Constantinople. Sultan Abdul Aziz has been dethroned. His nephew, Mourad Effendi, has been proclaimed his successor. The revolution has flashed a gleam of joy through the whole population of the capital, Mohammedan and Christian. The city is said to be *en fête*, and the despair which has long weighed upon the energies of the population has disappeared before the rising star of hope.

The particular steps of the process which has issued in this dynastic change are not fully disclosed. The deposition was effected without the shedding of blood. Abdul Aziz has been conducted to the old palace at Stamboul, where, for the present, he is a prisoner. The leaders of the party who rose against him forced him to resign his office as Caliph, and afterwards to sign his abdication—which document, it is stated, was countersigned by all his Ministers. The work is, no doubt, that of the Softas, who, a short time since, wrung from Abdul Aziz the abrupt dismissal of Mahmoud, his Grand Vizier, and the setting aside from office of the Sheik-ul-Islam. Whatever might have been the consequence of his refusal to comply with their demands in this case, his concession of them was fatal to him as a reigning Sovereign. Those who were best able to interpret the significance of the preceding facts foresaw the certainty of the result, sooner or later. It was clear to them that the power of Abdul Aziz had departed. But it was not anticipated that the end was so near. Other Sultans had been deposed in the troublous history of Turkey, but their deposition has invariably been attended by the loss of their lives. In the present instance, a happy innovation has spared the man while his office has been taken from him; and the new Sultan, who for the last four weeks preceding his accession had been shut up in a cellar, was visited by the triumphant conspirators, proclaimed the legitimate occupant of the throne, and installed in the Palace as Sultan "by the grace of God and the will of the nation."

We are informed, on the authority of the Paris correspondent of the *Times*, that the French Foreign Minister, immediately on receiving positive information of the events at Constantinople, sent formal instructions to his Ambassador at the Porte to exert all his influence to induce the new Turkish Cabinet to hasten the pacific solution of recent difficulties. The new Sultan, he said, in his despatch to Comte Burgoing, being entirely free from all engagements which could hamper his predecessor, his accession should naturally induce a suspension of hostilities, and an armistice would be in no way inconsistent with the dignity of his Government. He instructed the Ambassador to urge upon the Cabinet at Constantinople the inducements there were to profit by this natural interruption of warfare, and at the earliest moment to enter into negotiations with the insurgents and spontaneously make the concessions judged equitable and necessary, thereby avoiding the necessity of making those concessions under the separate or collective pressure of the Powers. It is to be earnestly hoped that the Sultan Murad will have advice of this tenor pressed upon him by his Cabinet, and that he will have the good sense to accede to it. He is known to be a man of fairly cultivated intelligence. He is conversant with Western ideas. He is cumbered as yet with no pledges. He has a rare opportunity, and one that is never likely to return, of slipping from under foreign tutelage and of giving such a new direction to the affairs of Turkey in Europe as will open to her probably the last chance of maintaining her place among the European Powers.

For the present, the object of the Softas in effecting this dynastic revolution is rather matter of speculation than of knowledge. They are said to insist upon three points, and to have obtained the assent of the Sultan in regard to them. The institution of a permanent Assembly of notables, the abolition of the seraglio, and the reduction of the Sovereign's civil list to five million piastres. These proposals speak for themselves. But they can scarcely be said to indicate with any certainty those larger reforms of which Turkey stands in need. Nor, indeed, if they did, is there sufficient ground for concluding that there exists in Turkey, or can exist, any power which can fuse into friendly incorporation the Moslem and the Christian subjects of that Empire. The thing, perhaps, is not impossible; for history can show even greater wonders than this. But it is much to be doubted whether the late events at Constantinople will usher in a period of wise, just, tranquil, and far-sighted Government.

One thing seems to have been generally taken for granted in relation to these events. The revolution is political rather than religious. Difference of creed seems to have had nothing to do with it. The Softas profess to be guided by the precepts of the Koran, but they give assurances to their Christian fellow-subjects that what they have done and what they propose to do is in no un-

WHITSUNTIDE HOLIDAYS.

THE MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS

will give

SPECIAL DAY PERFORMANCES OF THEIR HOLIDAY PROGRAMME,

at the

ST. JAMES'S HALL,

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Saturday Afternoons, at Three, in addition to the regular Performances Every Night at Eight.

The illuminated Day Performances given by the Moore and Burgess Minstrels are precisely the same in every respect as those given at Night.

WHITSUNTIDE HOLIDAYS.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.

THE MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS

will give Performances during the Holiday Week in the following order:—

MONDAY AFTERNOON, at THREE. MONDAY NIGHT, at EIGHT.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, at THREE. TUESDAY NIGHT, at EIGHT.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, at THREE. WEDNESDAY NIGHT, at EIGHT.

THURSDAY EVENING, at EIGHT. FRIDAY EVENING, at EIGHT.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at THREE. SATURDAY EVENING, at EIGHT.

Fauvelis, 5s.; Sofas, 2s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. No fees. No charge for Programmes or for Booking Reserved Seats. Doors open for the Day Performances at 2.30, for the Evening ditto at 7.30. Every West-End omnibus will convey visitors to the doors of the Hall. Omnibuses also run from every Railway Station in London to the entrance of Messrs. Moore and Burgess's Hall.

EGYPTIAN HALL.—DAILY, at Three and Eight.

Great success of HAMILTON'S Colossal Moving Diorama of the OVERLAND ROUTE TO INDIA. The magnificent Scenery by Mr. T. T. Hamilton. One of the most charming Exhibitions in London.

friendly spirit to them. To some extent, in theory if not in practice, they recognise the doctrine of an equality of rights. It is to be apprehended, however, that the motive for making such professions may be derived rather from a desire to conciliate the goodwill of the Western nations than from a due regard to the dictates of reason and justice. Still, as far as they go, such professions may be looked upon with complacency. We shall see what they are worth when necessity arises in particular instances to reduce them to practice. Mainly, however, it is not by any means unlikely that hatred of Russian dictation and fear of Russian intervention have done more to put life into the conspiracy of the Softas than any other motive. It was meant as a checkmate to General Ignatieff. Prince Gortschakoff, even if he sees it in that light, is not very likely to own it. Indeed, a telegram dated St. Petersburg has already reached the Russian agency to the effect that "the news of the deposition of Abdul Aziz and of the proclamation of Murad Effendi, the son of Abdul Medjid, as the new Sultan, has been received as an opportune occasion for the peaceful and honourable settlement desired by all the Powers." A graceful concealment of the mortification resulting from a thwarted policy is the aptest means of preserving unimpaired the national dignity. We suppose that the Berlin memorandum will now be given up. It would not be surprising if a conference of all the Powers were summoned, and, on the hypothesis that its object would be in harmony with that foreshadowed by the Duc Decazes, it is not impossible that before the summer has melted into autumn Europe may have to be felicitated upon a wise and peaceful settlement of the Eastern Question.

THE COURT.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service, on Sunday, at Crathie church. The Rev. A. Campbell officiated. Her Majesty, with the Princess, has made daily excursions on Deeside and in the neighbourhood. The Duke of Connaught left Balmoral near the end of last week. The Right Hon. Lord John Manners has arrived at the castle.

The magnificent presents sent to the Queen by the Maharajah Scindia, the Maharajah Holkar, the Maharajah of Benares, the Maharajah of Vizianagram, Sir Jung Bahadour, the Rajah of Dhar, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, and Siddik Hassan Khan, and which were brought over by the Prince of Wales, have been received at Balmoral.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

The Queen's fifty-seventh birthday was celebrated at Windsor and at Balmoral with the customary honours. The Crathie choir serenaded her Majesty in the morning at Balmoral Castle, and useful gifts were distributed to all poor persons on the Highland Royal estates and also on the Invercauld estate. The usual ball to the tenantry was postponed in consequence of the recent death of the Queen's grandson.

The official celebration of the birthday was on Saturday last. The military ceremony of "trooping the colours" took place at the Horse Guards, attended by the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Connaught, the Crown Prince Ernest of Hanover, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, Prince Adolphus of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and the Duke of Teck. The ceremonial was witnessed by the Princess of Wales with her children, Queen Mary of Hanover and her daughters, the Duchess of Teck with her family, and the Prince Imperial, and by a large assemblage of distinguished personages. Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar subsequently made his annual inspection of the "Post Office" Volunteers in Hyde Park, at which the Duke and Duchess of Teck were present. The customary naval displays were made at Plymouth, Portsmouth, Southsea, and Spithead; and the usual military parades and reviews took place at Woolwich, Chatham, Aldershot, Colchester, Dover, Dublin, York, Devonport Park, Norwich, and St. Heliers.

Banquets were given by Earl Beauchamp, she Marquis of Hertford, the Marquis of Salisbury, the Earl of Bradford, the Right Hon. the Premier, the Right Hon. R. A. Cross, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the Right Hon. Gathorne Hardy, Sir Stafford Northcote, the Hon. Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, Sir J. Holker, Mr. Ward Hunt, the Archbishop of York, the members of the Caledonian Hunt, and the Duke and Duchess of Wellington. The Earl of Carnarvon's state dinner was at the last moment set aside in consequence of the death of his mother. The Marchioness of Salisbury had an assembly, which was attended by the Duke of Connaught, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Teck, and the Thakore of Simree. In the evening the illuminations were very general both in the City and at the West-End.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales went to Waterloo station, on Thursday week, and there took leave of the Duke of Edinburgh, on his departure to join her Majesty's ship Sultan at Portsmouth.

The Prince has been suffering from inflammation in the veins of one of his legs, which has confined him to the house.

The Princess, accompanied by Princes Albert Victor and George, visited the Empress Eugénie at Chisellhurst yesterday week. Her Royal Highness, with her children, was present at the annual guard mounting parade at the Horse Guards on Saturday last. King George and Queen Mary of Hanover, with Princesses Frederica and Mary, and Crown Prince Ernest, dined with the Prince and Princess at Marlborough House. The King of the Belgians, the Duke of Connaught, and the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz visited the Prince and Princess on Monday. The Prince presided at a meeting of the council of his Royal Highness, held at Marlborough House. The King of the Belgians dined with the Prince and Princess on Tuesday, and on Wednesday the King of the Belgians, the Duke of Connaught, and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar dined with their Royal Highnesses.

Princess Louise of Lorne, the Duke of Connaught, the King of the Belgians, King George and Queen Mary of Hanover, with their family, the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and the Duke and Duchess of Teck, have paid frequent visits to the Prince and Princess, at Marlborough House. The Princess has visited the Hanoverian Royal family, at Claridge's Hotel; and, accompanied by her children, has taken daily drives. Her Royal Highness has been present at two of Herr Rubinstein's pianoforte recitals.

The Hon. Mrs. Stonor has succeeded Lady Suffield as Lady in Waiting to the Princess.

THE KING OF THE BELGIANS.

The King of the Belgians, attended by Count D'Oultremont and M. Devaux, arrived at Claridge's Hotel at a quarter before

six o'clock on Monday evening, having landed at Woolwich Dockyard shortly after four. His Majesty, being desirous of preserving the strictest incognito, declined a guard of honour and other observances due to his exalted rank. The King has visited the various members of the English and Hanoverian Royal families and the principal Ambassadors and Ministers, and has dined with the Prince and Princess of Wales. His Majesty lunched with Baroness Burdett-Coutts on Wednesday, and afterwards visited the Alexandra Palace, and, after dining at Marlborough House, was present at an evening party given by Lord Houghton at his residence in Bruton-street. The King has received various visitors, and also Lieutenant Cameron, the African explorer.

KING GEORGE AND QUEEN MARY OF HANOVER.

King George and Queen Mary of Hanover, with Princesses Frederica and Mary, went to the Italian Opera, Covent-garden, on Thursday week. The Crown Prince Ernest, after visiting the Crystal Palace, dined with the officers of the 1st Life Guards at their mess. Their Majesties, accompanied by the Crown Prince and Princesses Frederica and Mary, were present the next day at Lord and Lady Egerton of Tatton's afternoon party, and dined with the Duke and Duchess of Teck at Kensington Palace. The Crown Prince Ernest visited the South Kensington Museum in the morning. King George attained his fifty-seventh year on Saturday last. His Majesty received visits from the Princess of Wales and all the members of the Royal family and other Royal and distinguished personages now in town. The Queen sent a bouquet to King George, and others were presented by the Princesses. The Duke of Cambridge presented an elegant walking-cane mounted with jewels; and numerous congratulatory addresses and telegrams from abroad were received during the day. Their Majesties, with their family, accompanied by the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz and the Duchess of Teck, passed the afternoon at Kew, which neighbourhood has many reminiscences of his Majesty's childhood. On Sunday their Majesties, with the Princesses, drove to the Albert Memorial in Hyde Park, and inspected the statuary groups and decorations, which were explained to the King. The Crown Prince Ernest visited the Zoological Gardens. Their Majesties, with their family, dined with the Duke of Cambridge, at Gloucester House. On Monday the Crown Prince Ernest accompanied the Duke of Cambridge to Aldershot. Queen Mary, with Princesses Frederica and Mary, passed the day at Windsor, and visited Prince and Princess Christian, at Cumberland Lodge. Their Majesties, with the Crown Prince Ernest and Princesses Frederica and Mary, dined with the Dowager Lady Henniker, at her residence in Grafton-street. After dinner her Ladyship had an evening party to meet their Majesties. Subsequently the Crown Prince Ernest and Princesses Frederica and Mary were present at Lady Lanesborough's dance in Berkeley-square. On Tuesday Queen Mary visited the Victoria Embankment. The Crown Prince Ernest and Princesses Frederica and Mary went over the Tower. On Wednesday the Crown Prince Ernest and Princesses Frederica and Mary, with the Duke of Connaught and the Duchess of Teck, travelled by special train to Epsom, to see the Derby run for. King George and Queen Mary have paid frequent visits to the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duchess of Cambridge, and all the other members of the Royal family now in London, also to the King of the Belgians, and to many distinguished personages. Their Majesties have received visits from the same, as well as from the principal families in town.

Princess Amalia of Schleswig-Holstein has arrived at Cumberland Lodge, on a visit to Prince and Princess Christian.

The Archbishop of Canterbury and Mrs. Tait have left Lambeth Palace for their residence near Broadstairs.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and the Duchess of Abercorn and Lady Georgiana Hamilton have arrived at their residence, Hampden House.

Entertainments have been given by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Duchess of Argyll, the Duke of Bedford, the Marchioness of Salisbury, the Marquis and Marchioness of Ripon, the Marquis and Marchioness of Abergavenny, Earl and Countess Sydney, Earl and Countess Amherst, the Earl and Countess of Stair, the Earl and Countess of Macclesfield, the Earl and Countess of Crawford, the Earl of Hardwicke, Viscount and Viscountess Holmesdale, Lady Molesworth, Lady Hume Campbell, Lady Carew, and others.

The annual grand ball in aid of the funds of the Yorkshire Society took place, on Monday night, at Willis's Rooms. The ball was one of the best for some years past, and the attractions were greatly enhanced by the two quadrilles of the Hon. Mrs. J. Dundas and the Marchioness of Abergavenny.

"A CHEAP ENTERTAINMENT."

Is there anything in the world more graceful and comical and more full of quaint surprises and unalloyed fun than the tricks and gambols of a kitten, or, better still, a pair of kittens. We believe that many a mind or heart-sick invalid would be cured by simply administering to his sight a couple of infantine tabbies. There is but one in the picture we have engraved from the Academy Exhibition, the other innocents of the litter having, we suspect, been murdered by the Herod of this house. This one, however, is evidently capable of affording abundant and certainly inexpensive entertainment to this few but fitting audience. A reel set in motion by a string and thereby simulating some animate prey to the baby mind of a kitten is well calculated to excite all the feline propensities of the little mouser; and the graceful antics with which these propensities are expressed may well afford intense delight to little bipeds, themselves at the kitten age. Many old folk, too, are as easily amused by kitten frolics; but in this case the old people have the pure enjoyment, reserved for age, of sharing by love and retrospection in the pleasures of their offspring. Mr. Joseph Clark, the painter of this picture, made, it will be remembered, a very favourable impression about fifteen years back with a picture of a labouring man stooping sorrowfully over his sick child—in so far resembling Mr. Fildes's picture in the present exhibition, though the adjuncts of the incident were different. Mr. Clark's "Sick Child" was remarkable for depth of effect; but immediately afterwards the artist adopted a dry, grey scale of colouring, which, however, he has somewhat modified of late. Yet all his pictures of cottage family life evince naive and genuine sympathy, conjoined with an appropriate modesty of execution, which suggest his being regarded as the Frère of our school.

The annual meeting of the Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, Brompton, was held last week. The report, which was adopted, stated that the hospital had been the means of effecting a greater amount of good than in any former year since its establishment, 1381 persons having enjoyed the benefit of treatment in its wards, of whom 1022 had been discharged, many materially benefited. The number of out-patients had also increased, 12,807 new cases having been registered. The total income of the year had been £18,329, and the total expenditure £18,250.

RELIGIOUS AND BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

The British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society held its annual meeting, yesterday week, at the Cannon-street Hotel. Mr. J. W. Pease, M.P., presided, and amongst the speakers were Sir Bartle Frere, Mr. Evelyn Ashley, M.P., and the Rev. Horace Waller.

The annual meeting of the East London Hospital for Children was held, last week, under the presidency of Viscount Enfield. It appeared from the report that 7003 patients had been healed during the past year, and 116 children had been sent to the Convalescent Home at St. Albans. The total receipts for the year were £6670. The first two blocks of the new building are to be opened in July, but money is required for furnishing and building the remaining block.

Viscount Enfield presided, last Saturday, at Willis's Rooms, over the anniversary festival in aid of the funds of St. Mary's Hospital, which was established, in 1851, to meet the want of hospital accommodation which existed at that time in the western division of St. Marylebone, Paddington, and Notting-hill. Donations to the amount of about £600 were announced.

The ball which was given, on Thursday week, at Willis's Rooms, in aid of the building fund of the Central London Throat and Ear Hospital, in Gray's-inn-road, was a success, nearly 350 persons attending.

Sir George Jessel, the Master of the Rolls, presided, on Monday, over the forty-fourth annual dinner of the United Law Clerks' Society. The company, which numbered about 350, included Lord Chief Justice Cockburn and many distinguished members of the Bar. Subscriptions were raised to the extent of £500.

The Lord Mayor presided, on Monday, at the annual meeting of the Artisans' Institute, which was held at the Mansion House. The adoption of the report was moved by Earl Forescue, and seconded by Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P., who pointed out the great importance of the possession of scientific instruction by our mechanics and artisans, if this country is to maintain her position as one of the chief centres of the world's manufacturing industry.

The Earl of Shaftesbury presided, on Tuesday evening, at the annual meeting of the Ragged Church and Chapel Union, the object of which is to accomplish for the adult population in degraded localities what ragged schools have been effecting for the gutter children and street arabs of the metropolis. His Lordship said the floating mass of 80,000 had been greatly benefited by such agencies, although there was still an awful volcano seething beneath.

A meeting of the governors of King's College Hospital was held, on Tuesday, to consider a proposal for raising a memorial to the late Mr. Robert Cheere, treasurer of the hospital. It was resolved that the memorial should take the form of a fund attached to the hospital, to be called the Robert Cheere Convalescent Fund, and £1360 was at once subscribed.

On Wednesday the School Ship Society held its annual dinner in Willis's Rooms, under the presidency of the Duke of Northumberland. In proposing "Prosperity to the ship Cornwall," on board of which the society's work is carried on, the noble chairman stated that, in the course of seventeen years, 1255 boys had been received, and that 90 per cent of them had been reclaimed. The subscriptions amounted to £800.

Earl Cowper has consented to preside at the biennial festival of the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat (Golden-square), to be held at Willis's Rooms on Wednesday, June 21.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

In accordance with their usual practice on the Queen's birthday, the 49th Middlesex (Post Office) Rifles held their annual inspection last Saturday on the Guards' Ground, Hyde Park. The regiment mustered in good force, there being present 545 of all ranks in eight strong companies, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Du Plat Taylor. The inspecting officer was Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, the Major-General commanding the home district, who was accompanied to the ground by Colonel Blundell, Colonel Clive, and Colonel Gordon. The movements having been brought to a close, Prince Edward, in a short address, expressed his entire satisfaction both at the drill and at the way in which the men were equipped. This was the fifth time he had inspected them, and he could only reiterate the words of praise that he had used on former occasions. The proceedings were honoured by a visit from the Duke and Duchess of Teck.

In the evening, upon the Horse Guards' parade, Lord Abinger inspected the 38th Middlesex (Artists') Rifles. The regiment mustered in the largest numbers that it ever has done, there being six good companies, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Leighton, R.A. At the conclusion of the drill Lord Abinger made a short address, in which he expressed his pleasure at the way in which the work had been performed and at the capital attendance of members of the regiment.

On the same evening there was a large attendance of spectators in the grounds of the Foundling Hospital to witness the annual drill competition of the 37th Middlesex Rifles. Captain Boscowen announced that No. 4 company was first, No. 6 second, and No. 1 third. It had been a good race between the first two companies, and there were three others close for the third place. He was very pleased with the manner in which they had all drilled, and must congratulate the company that had won on their very excellent drill.

The following competitions took place last week:—

On Monday the battalion challenge plate of the 37th Middlesex Volunteers was competed for on Wormwood-scrubs, and was won by Private Hill.

On Thursday eleven of the Rugby Town and School Corps competed at the Clifton butts for the challenge cup. The Town made 217 at the 200-yards and 179 at the 500-yards range: total, 396. The School made 248 at 200 and 173 at 500 yards: making a total of 421, thus winning the cup by 25 points. Prizes for the highest scores were won by Captain Seabroke and Quartermaster-Sergeant Chater, of the Town, and Sergeant Davis and Private Currie, of the School Corps.

At the Ealing range the 38th Middlesex Rifles shot for their monthly battalion challenge cup, the winner being Private Bridgeman. The company challenge cup, fired for at the same time, was won by the B company.

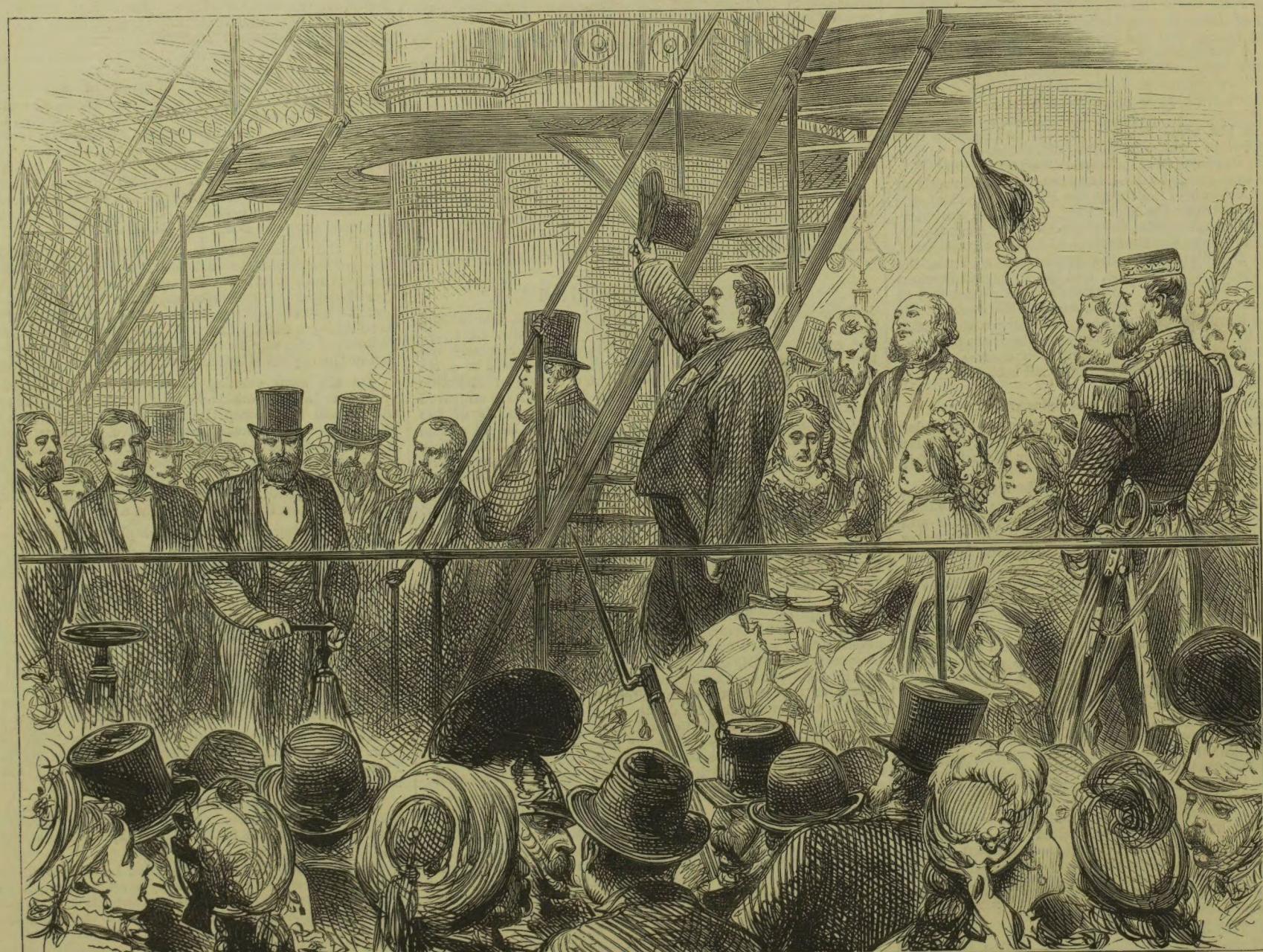
On Friday the South Middlesex Rifles held their annual gold-badge competition. The result was as follows:—Gold medal and £5, Private G. E. Ewen; £2, Lieutenant Bird; and £1, Private C. Elton.

The West Riding Rifle Association held the first of a series of three contests, open to military breechloaders, small bores, at Baildon, on Friday. These contests have been instituted in order to familiarise the volunteers of the West Riding in the use of the rifle which will be ultimately placed in the hands of the volunteer force. The two highest scores were made by Surgeon Foster, Huddersfield, and Lieutenant Harrison, Rotherham.

OPENING OF THE AMERICAN CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.

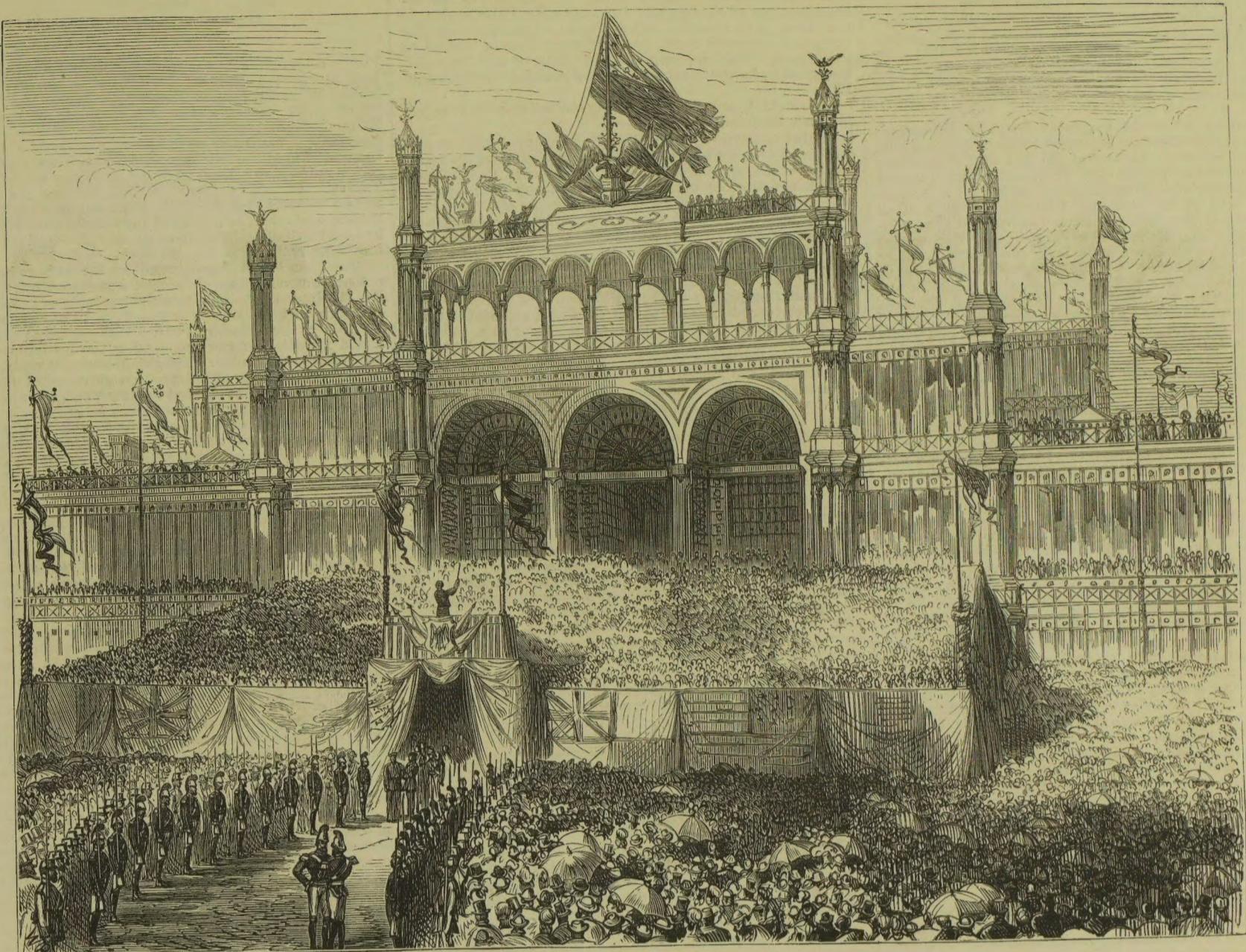


OFFICIAL PROCESSION THROUGH THE EXHIBITION BUILDING.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

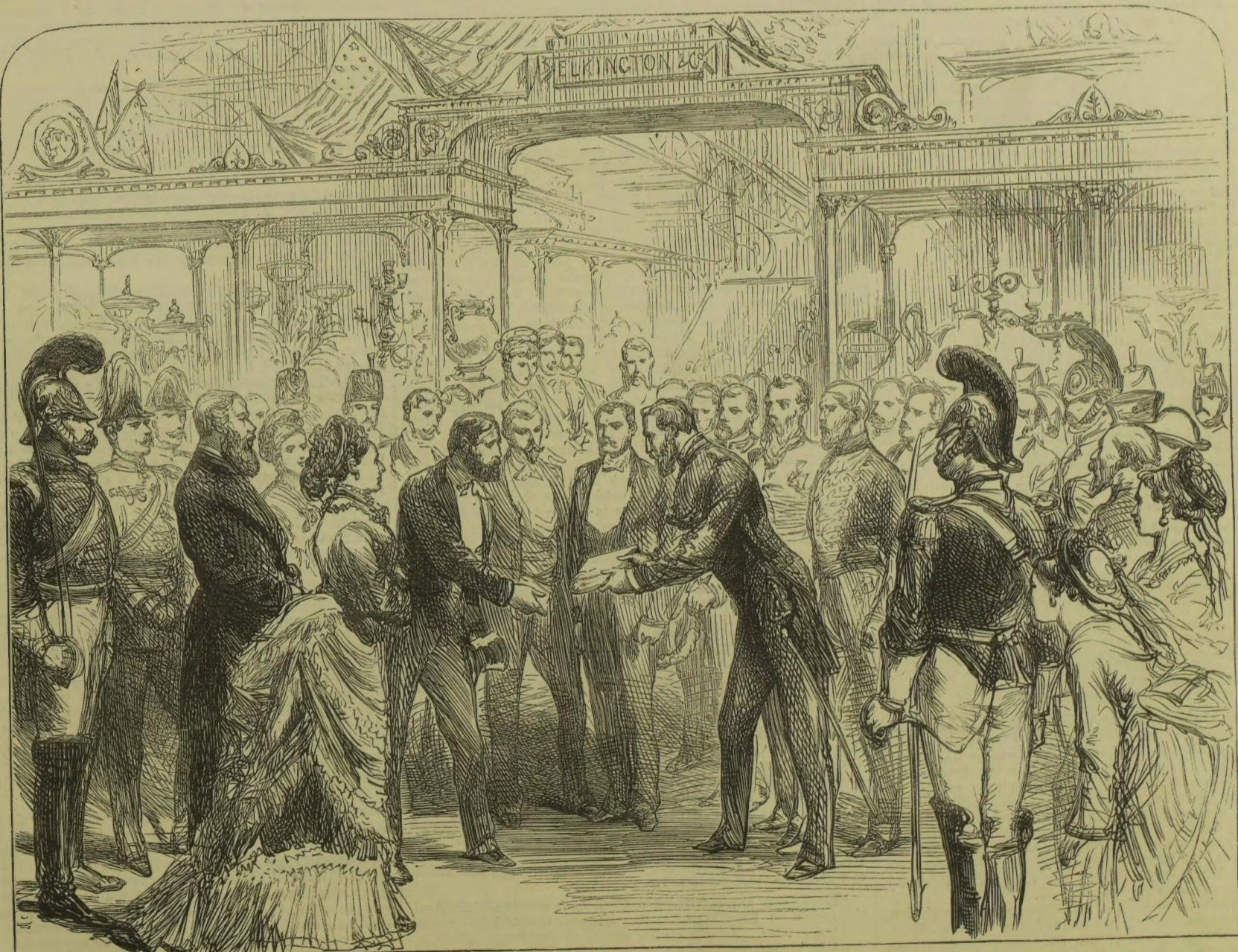


PRESIDENT GRANT STARTING THE MACHINERY.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

OPENING OF THE AMERICAN CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.



CHORUS SINGING THE CENTENNIAL HYMN.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



COLONEL SANDFORD DELIVERING TO PRESIDENT GRANT A CATALOGUE OF THE BRITISH DEPARTMENT.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

AMERICAN CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.

The Great International Exhibition of Arts and Manufactures, held at Philadelphia, upon the occasion of the Centennial Festival of the United States' Declaration of Independence, was opened, on Wednesday, the 10th ult., with entire success by General U. S. Grant, President of the United States. Our Special Artist, Mr. Melton Prior, has furnished, with the aid of M. Félix Regamey, the Illustrations which appear in this week's publication, and which are to be followed by several others.

The weather on the day appointed for these proceedings cleared up just at the right time, and the ceremony was held under a brilliant sun. At sunrise the bell at Independence Hall announced the opening day. Telegrams from the central police station immediately set in motion all the other bells in the city. The public buildings displayed the flags of all nations, patriotic decorations waving from almost every window and many hanging across the streets. The English flag was conspicuous. Independence Hall, the central point of interest in the city, bore 4000 yards of flags. The *Public Ledger* building, immediately opposite, displayed nearly 200 flags of all nations, with a fine trophy over the principal doorway, representing the various nations which colonised the United States. All the prominent buildings were decorated with a similar profusion.

At half-past seven in the morning a military escort, composed of United States, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts infantry, cavalry, artillery, marines, and sailors, was formed on Broad-street, and marched to the residence of Mr. George W. Childs. Shortly before nine o'clock the escort halted at the house, and the President came out with his Ministers, taking seats in carriages in the centre of the line. In the President's carriage were Secretary Fish, Governor Hartranft, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Childs. In the following carriages were the entire Cabinet. The procession proceeded across the Schuylkill river by the principal route to the Exhibition, passing through large crowds, which the fine weather had by this time brought into the streets, the President being cordially received. By ten o'clock it seemed as if all Philadelphia were on the way to the Exhibition. Even large numbers of extra horse cars and the vehicles of all kinds put into requisition were insufficient to meet the enormous demand. The streets were also filled with pedestrians, and excursion-trains from the neighbouring cities brought new crowds. The procession reached the grounds at half-past ten, marched round the Memorial Hall, took up a position on the roadway facing the building, when the President and Cabinet proceeded to the scene of the opening ceremony. Between the Industrial Building and the Memorial Hall extensive platforms were arranged for the ceremony. There were already assembled the members of the Diplomatic Corps, the Congress of the United States, the Supreme Court Judges, the Governors of States, with the Exhibition Commissioners and officials, the Foreign Commissioners, the Judges of Awards, the Foreign Consuls, and many other officials. The Emperor and Empress of Brazil were present in a private capacity, taking a prominent position alongside of the President on a small projecting platform, over which floated the United States and British flags, flanked by the French and German flags.

The President, on appearing on the platform escorted by the Centennial authorities, was greeted with loud cheers. A grand orchestra of 160 musicians, having opened the ceremony by playing the national airs of all the countries represented in the Exhibition, played a Centennial Inauguration March, composed by Richard Wagner, purchased by the Centennial Commission expressly for the occasion for £1000. It was loudly applauded. Bishop Matthew Simpson then offered up a prayer, which was followed by Whittier's Centennial Hymn, sung by a chorus of a thousand voices. The main building behind the chorus acted as a sounding-board, the Memorial Hall in front confining the sound. The general effect was far grander than could be expected in such open-air performance, producing from the surprised and delighted audience a rapturous burst of applause. The following are the words of the hymn:—

Our fathers' God! from out whose hand
The centuries fall like grains of sand,
We meet to-day united, free,
And loyal to our land and Thee,
To thank Thee for the era done,
And trust Thee for the opening one.

Here, where of old, by Thy design,
The fathers spake that word of Thine
Whose echo is the glad refrain
Of rended bolt and falling chain,
To grace our festal time from all
The zones of earth our guests we call.

Be with us while the New World greets
The Old World thronging all its streets,
Unveiling all the triumphs won
By art or toil beneath the sun;
And unto common good ordain
This rivalry of hand and brain.

Thou who hast here in concord furled
The war flags of a gathered world,
Beneath our Western skies fulfil
The Orient's mission of good will,
And, freighted with Love's golden fleece,
Send back the argonauts of peace.

For Art and Labour met in truce,
For beauty made the bride of use,
We thank Thee, while withal we crave
The austere virtues strong to save,
The honour proof to place or gold,
The manhood never bought or sold!

O! make Thou us, through centuries long,
In peace secure, in justice strong;
Around our gift of freedom draw
The safeguards of Thy righteous law,
And, cast in some diviner mould,
Let the new cycle shame the old!

After the singing of the Centennial Hymn, Mr. John Welsh, the president of the Centennial Board of Finance, presented the buildings to the Commission, saying that all the buildings had been erected and all the arrangements made for opening the Exhibition. These, with many other structures erected by foreign nations, by States and individuals, 190 buildings altogether, he now appropriated for their intended occupation, congratulating the vast audience on the occurrence of the day. A Centennial cantata was then performed by the organ and orchestra chorus, the basso solo rendered in magnificent style by Mr. Myron Whitney, of Boston, his voice being distinctly heard by the furthest of the large crowd.

General Hawley, president of the Centennial Commission, next addressing President Grant, handed over the buildings. He described the progress of the Exhibition preparations, since twenty-one months ago, the work began. All the buildings embraced in the plans of the Commission itself were now completed, 180 buildings having been erected within the past

year. The demands of the exhibitors exceed the space. Sustained and continuous efforts had been made to get every part of the exhibition ready in time. He referred to the appropriateness of holding the Exhibition in Philadelphia, to the beauty of its situation, and the liberal support given and the acceptable response made by the foreign nations invited to participate. Thus reporting in the name of the Centennial Commission, he presented the new International Exhibition of 1876.

President Grant then rose, being enthusiastically received. He made the following speech:—

"My Countrymen,—It has been thought appropriate on this centennial occasion to bring together in Philadelphia for popular inspection specimens of our attainments in industrial matters and fine arts, in literature, science, and philosophy, as well as in the great business of agriculture and commerce, that we may the more thoroughly appreciate the excellencies and deficiencies of our achievements, and also give emphatic expression to our earnest desire to cultivate the friendship of our fellow-members of this great family of nations. The enlightened agricultural, commercial, and manufacturing peoples of the world have been invited to send hither corresponding specimens of their skill and exhibit them on equal terms in friendly competition with our own. To this invitation they have generously responded. For so doing we render them our hearty thanks. The beauty and utility of the contributions will this day be submitted to your inspection by the managers of this Exhibition. We are glad to know that the view of the specimens of the skill of all nations will afford to you unalloyed pleasure, as well as yield valuable practical knowledge of so many remarkable results of the wonderful skill existing in enlightened communities. One hundred years ago, the country, being new, was but partially settled. Our necessities have compelled us chiefly to expend our means upon building dwellings, factories, ships, docks, warehouses, roads, canals, machinery, &c. Most of our schools, churches, libraries, and asylums have been established within these hundred years. Burdened by these great primal works of necessity which could not be delayed, we have yet done what this Exhibition will show in the direction of rivalling older and more advanced nations in law, medicine, and theology, in science, literature, philosophy, and the fine arts. While proud of what we have done, we regret that we have not done more. Our achievements have been great enough, however, to make it easy for our people to acknowledge superior merit wherever found; and now, fellow-citizens, I hope that a careful examination of what is about to be exhibited will not only inspire you with profound respect for the skill and taste of our friends of other nations, but also satisfy you with the attainments made by our own people during the past hundred years. I invoke your generous co-operation with the worthy commissioners to secure the brilliant success of this International Exhibition, and make the stay of our foreign visitors, to whom we extend a hearty welcome, both profitable and pleasant to them. I declare the International Exhibition open."

The procession passed along the nave of the main building to the western end, then, turning, proceeded to the eastern end; meanwhile the airs of all nations were performed on the great organs in the galleries. During the passage through the main building, upon the arrival of the Emperor Dom Pedro and the Empress of Brazil opposite the Brazilian pavilion, a number of ladies (natives of Brazil) standing in front saluted the Royal couple by kissing their hands to her Imperial Majesty. The compliment was gracefully acknowledged. Crossing Belmont avenue, through the military drawn up on both sides with presented arms, the procession entered Machinery Hall, where all was stillness prior to their coming, and surrounded the great Corliss engine. The President of the United States, the Emperor of Brazil, and Mr. G. Corliss then ascended the platform of the mammoth motor. The President having taken hold of the valve-lever of one engine and the Emperor of that of the other, both gave the turn simultaneously; steam was on; the great walking-beams began to ascend and descend; the engine was in motion; eight miles of shafting and hundreds of machines of all descriptions were in operation, and the International Exhibition of 1876 was at that instant thrown open to the world. Meanwhile the gongs and steam-whistles, the firing of one hundred guns on George's-hill, and the music of the chimes of bells in the towers, had been signalising the grand finale of the ceremonial.

Our Illustrations show the interesting scenes of the procession through the Exhibition building; President Grant declaring the Exhibition opened, in front of the Memorial Hall; the Chorus singing the Centennial Hymn; the chief of the British Commissioners, Colonel Sandford, R.A., presenting a splendid copy of the Catalogue of the British Department to President Grant; and the President starting the machinery, as above described. He is accompanied by the Emperor of Brazil, whose fine figure and full beard should easily be recognised, though his Majesty wore no official or military costume. In the Illustration of the procession General Grant appears walking first, with the Empress of Brazil on his right arm; the Emperor walks next, with Mrs. Grant. On the left hand of President Grant walks Mr. A. Goshorn, Director-General, with another officer of the Exhibition. In the scene of "President Grant starting the Machinery," we have a side view of the Emperor, his head towering above the other men, behind the slanting rods and the iron ladder; in front of these is Colonel Joseph Hawley, President of the Centennial Commission, waving his hat and cheering; the Empress is seated in a chair on this platform, with Mrs. Grant behind her, and Mrs. Hamilton Fish, wife of the Secretary of State. In the presentation of the British Department Catalogue to President Grant, Colonel Sandford appears in his military uniform, handing the volume over to him: the British Minister at Washington, Sir Edward Thornton, likewise in uniform, stands behind Colonel Sandford. The Emperor and Empress of Brazil are in the left-hand foreground of this sketch. We propose to give Illustrations of different parts of the Exhibition in future Numbers of our Journal.

At the sitting of the Scientific Conference at South Kensington, on Tuesday, Dr. Mann described the lightning-rods and other apparatus for protection from the electric fluid exhibited in the collection, pointing out the indispensable importance of large earth contacts.

The Charity Commissioners have issued a digest of endowed charities for the North Riding of the county of York. The total charities of the division amount to £12,457, of which upwards of £5000 is devoted to educational purposes, and £3291 to almshouses and pensioners.

The Queen has conferred a Civil List pension of £100 on the widow of Dr. Tregelles, the eminent Greek scholar and biblical reviser. Acting on the advice of the Prime Minister, the Queen has continued to Mrs. Wesley the pension of £100 per annum from the Civil List, granted on the recommendation of Mr. Gladstone to the late Dr. Wesley in consideration of his service to musical art.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, June 1.

Public attention is for the present entirely turned towards the East, and home politics are lost sight of in the flood of speculations and surmises as to the probable fate of Abdul Aziz, the policy of his successor, and the prospects of the Ottoman Empire. Each journal regards the deposition of the Sultan from its own particular point of view; but most of them unite in wondering at the quietness with which it was accomplished, and in expressing a hope that better things are in store for Turkey. Of course there are not wanting Anglophobic writers to assert that the whole affair was due to English influence, and cite it as a proof of the selfish policy ever pursued by Great Britain, fully explaining why she declined to join in the Berlin note.

The Chamber of Deputies and the Senate have held several sittings, but very little of interest has transpired. On Monday M. Naquet put some troublesome queries to the Minister of Foreign Affairs as to the functions to be exercised by the delegate to the Khedive's Court with regard to the contemplated financial reforms, concerning the feasibility of which he expressed his doubts. The Duc Decazes, in reply, said that the delegate had no official position as regarded France, and that the responsibility of that country was in no way engaged. Egyptian finance, however, could only be properly looked after by a commission of intelligent foreigners, and, whilst the French Government wished to avoid all interference, it was bound to watch over the interests of its citizens. The report of the committee on the case of M. Rouvier, recommending the Chamber to authorise his prosecution, on the ground of immorality, was presented on Monday. To-day the Chamber is occupied with the discussion of M. Waddington's bill amending the law on higher education and abrogating the right conferred in 1875 on the Catholic Universities to grant degrees. The Left have resolved to oppose the appointment of maires in the chief towns of cantons by the Government, and there is a prospect of their supporting a project for the abolition of sub-prefectures.

M. de Marcère, the Minister of the Interior, speaking at an Agricultural Exhibition held at Arras last week, said that the policy of the Government was one of peace, concord, and national union. Liberty of conscience, civil equality, and security of property were best protected by such an impersonal form of government as that now subsisting, a decision that had only lately been ratified in the higher Chamber. The filling up of the life seneschalship left vacant by the Minister's predecessor excites some interest. MM. Buffet and Dufaure, however, have both declined to come forward as candidates. The deaths of MM. Pernette and Bertrand leave senatorial vacancies in the departments of Cantal and Saône-et-Loire.

The Parisian municipal elections, held on Sunday, resulted in the return of seven Republicans and a Conservative, a second ballotage being requisite in two arrondissements. In contests of this character political feeling grows more marked every year, and leads to the rejection of painstaking men of business in favour of less capable but more noisy favourites of the popular party.

M. Casimir Périer, who was entirely given over by his physicians at the commencement of the week, has slightly rallied, and some faint hopes are entertained of his ultimate recovery. M. Rochefort is also lying seriously ill at Geneva. The presses and type of his journal, the *Droits de l'Homme*, were seized last week by the authorities, for the non-payment of fines inflicted on May 4. However, it has continued to appear, though fresh proceedings are about to be commenced against it by the Government. The *Figaro*, too, has been fined for publishing communications from the late editor of *La Lanterne*.

A curious trial took place last week. Some time back M. Ollivier was killed in a duel, at Longwy, by M. Feuillade; and, on examination of the corpse, it was found that he had worn a belt lined with metal, calculated to serve as defensive armour. Great scandal was aroused, the more especially as the deceased had already been engaged in five contests of this description, and, indeed, appeared to have no other mission in life than to provoke such encounters. His mother brought an action against M. Feuillade for defaming her dead son, and alleged that the belt had been worn for years by medical advice. The tribunal, touched probably by her openly-expressed grief, condemned the defendant to a fine of 250 francs.

The French Derby was run at Chantilly on Sunday, in presence of an immense concourse of spectators. The race turned out a close and exciting one. Baron Rothschild's Kilt, which had started a hot favourite, just won by a head, the same distance separating Enguerrande and Ashantee, the second and third.

The Trade Corporations of Paris have put forward a list of delegates to visit the Philadelphia Exhibition, apparently selected on account rather of their political views than of their technical qualifications. It is very questionable whether the Government will agree to this list, especially as the French Commissioner-General has expressed himself against it.

M. Waddington has addressed a circular to the heads of the educational bodies of Paris on the subject of the noisy political demonstrations in which the students have of late been in the habit of indulging. He warns these young gentlemen that the repetition of such conduct is likely to be visited by disciplinary penalties. The students have opened a subscription for a statue to Michelet, and petitioned the Government to allow its erection in one of the squares of the Quartier Latin.

An open-air fête, held yesterday, in the Champs Elysées, in aid of a workmen's association at Gros Caillou, proved a great success. Marshal MacMahon, under whose patronage it was held, was present.

The Grand Duke Constantine, accompanied by the Grand Duchess, has arrived at Paris, where he purposes staying some time. The Corps Diplomatique and the leaders of the fashionable world assembled last week, in the chapel of the Nuncio's residence, to witness the union of M. de Molins, the Spanish Ambassador's daughter, to the Count del Sacro, one of the secretaries to the Embassy.

SPAIN.

Congress passed the entire draught of the new Constitution last week by 285 votes against 40. By a majority of 102 votes against 75 it was resolved in Friday's sitting to discuss the estimates of expenditure before those of revenue. On Monday the Minister of Public Works spoke in favour of the Government advancing sixteen millions of reals to the different railway companies for the losses sustained by them during the civil war, on condition that they are not to demand damages on account of their losses in regard to rolling stock.

Senor Canovas del Castillo, President of the Council, has informed a committee of bondholders who waited upon him that the condition of the Treasury is such as to demand sacrifices on the part of the national creditors, but that certain

reforms shall be effected which, without injury to the Treasury, will lessen those sacrifices as far as possible.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

The Budget Committee of the Austrian Delegation adopted, last Saturday, by 11 to 9 votes the motion introduced by Herr Sturm disallowing three items in the army estimates, amounting to 2,262,000 fl., and augmenting, on the other hand, by 1,075,000 fl. the Budget estimate for the maintenance of the troops. General Benedek, as representative of the Hungarian Government, had opposed the motion. The Budget Committee of the Hungarian Delegation discussed the army estimates on Saturday, and voted them in accordance with the proposals of the Government.

From Vienna the death is announced of Field Marshal Von John, head of the Austrian General Staff; and from Pesth the death of M. Palacky, the Czech historian.

TURKEY.

An abrupt end has been put to the reign of Abdul Aziz by his subjects, and he is now a prisoner of state. The news was received in London on Tuesday by telegram from Berlin, and for a time was regarded as of doubtful authenticity; but Lord Derby in the Upper House and Mr. Bourke in the Commons afterwards officially confirmed it, and announced that the present Sultan of the Ottoman Empire is Mohammed Mourad Effendi, the son of Abdul-Medjid. This Prince was born in September, 1840, and is therefore not yet thirty-six years old. He bears an excellent character in Constantinople for moderation, intelligence, and patriotism, and has always been favourably contrasted in these respects with Yussuf Izzeddin, eldest son of the deposed Sovereign. The deposition of Abdul Aziz was not brought about by a popular revolution, but by the action of the Ministers, pushed to extremity by the absolute refusal of the Sultan to advance money from his privy purse for the exhausted war treasury. Upon his refusing to alter his decision, he was informed that the people were dissatisfied with his government, and that he was deposed. Immediately afterwards he was conducted, with the Sultana Valide, to the Topkapi Palace, and confined there under guard. The revolution appears to have been effected without public disturbance of any kind. Both Christians and Mussulmans are said to have received the change with great satisfaction. The news has been generally well received throughout Europe. It is officially announced from Berlin that the communication, which was to have been made to the Porte on the 30th ult., of the decisions of the recent conference between the three Powers, has been postponed owing to the change in the person of the Sovereign.

According to official advices from Constantinople, the military operations in Bulgaria have terminated, the insurrection has been completely suppressed, and the leaders who were taken prisoners have been handed over to the civil authorities for trial.

Judgment has been pronounced against twenty-one more of the culprits implicated in the late outrage at Salonica. Four of them have been condemned to death, thirteen to penal servitude for various terms and for life, and four to three years' imprisonment.

AMERICA.

The Emperor and Empress of Brazil have returned to Washington from their southern tour.

It has been decided by the United States Senate that, notwithstanding General Belknap's resignation as Secretary for War, he comes under its jurisdiction, and that the impeachment against him shall be proceeded with.

A charge of corruption brought against Mr. Kerr, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, has caused much excitement. Mr. Kerr is accused by an assistant doorkeeper of the House of procuring Mr. Augustus Green an appointment as Lieutenant in the Army for four hundred and fifty dollars. Mr. Kerr denies the charge absolutely, and it is generally disbelieved.

Very successful results have attended the operations for deepening the mouth of the Mississippi. Last week a steamer, drawing 17½ ft. of water, passed at low water from the sea through the jetties to New Orleans. It is intended to deepen the river so as to permit of vessels drawing 25 ft. of water passing from the Gulf of Mexico to New Orleans without lightening their cargoes.

American papers announce that, in consequence of massacres by Sioux Indians, an expedition 200 strong, chiefly cavalry, with Gatling guns, led by Generals Terry and Chester, has started on what is practically an organised war of extermination.

A bulletin issued at Copenhagen states that King George of Greece is making satisfactory progress.

General Campanha, who accompanied the first Napoleon in his Russian campaign, died at Lisbon on Tuesday.

The ironclad Sultan, commanded by the Duke of Edinburgh, left Spithead last Saturday for the Mediterranean.

Franz Palecky, the leader of the Czech movement, died at Prague on the 25th ult.

Sir William Muir, Indian Minister of Finance at Calcutta, having accepted a seat in the Home Council, will resign his post in November next.

Peace has been concluded between Guatemala and San Salvador, the President of the latter Republic having been deposed by Guatemala.

The whole of the suburb of Louis at Quebec has been destroyed by fire, about 1000 houses having been burned down. Thousands of families have been rendered homeless, and the fields in the neighbourhood of the city are covered with goods.

The Norwegian Storting, by a unanimous vote, has granted powers to the Government to raise a new State loan to the amount of 600,000 specie (about £1,250,000 sterling), the money to be employed in the construction of railways.

A meeting of the Indian League, consisting entirely of natives, was held at Calcutta, last Saturday, at which it was resolved to send a congratulatory address to the Queen on her Majesty's assumption of the title of Empress of India.

A telegram from Rangoon states that the British escort, with Mr. Grosvenor's party, arrived at Bhamo on the 21st ult., all well, and that the members of the expedition met with no troubles of any kind.

The text of the Khedive's decree, appointing the three Foreign Commissioners as directors of the Sinking Fund Department, has been published at Cairo by order of the Khedive. The document is dated May 25, and bears the signature of I. M. Sadik, Egyptian Minister of Finance.

An important meeting has been held of the Medical Academy of Rome for the purpose of vindicating the health of the city. It was stated in a paper read that Rome during spring and winter ranks with the healthiest of Italian cities, and is positively beneficial to invalids. In summer and autumn, though the central districts remain healthy, the outskirts exposed to the Campagna are decidedly insalubrious. The climate meanwhile is steadily improving.

The Extra Supplement.

"THE WILD WEST COAST OF THE NORTH COUNTRY."

In this drawing by Mr. S. Read, which was much admired last year at the Black and White Exhibition in London, and which is now to be seen at Philadelphia in the American Centennial Exhibition, we have a fine example of British coast scenery. Round by Cape Wrath, in Sutherlandshire, the coast-line turns suddenly from an east and west direction to that of north and south, confronting the island of Lewis. Here are precipitous cliffs of red sandstone, which rise to the height of seven hundred feet above the sea, in some places forming a perpendicular wall, and in other instances presenting a variety of indentations and projections, which afford, with the neighbouring detached rocks and islets, roosting accommodation for myriads of wildfowl, guillemots, puffins, and razorbills. The mighty waves of the Atlantic, continually smiting the base of these cliffs, and rushing over the isolated masses of rock below them, keep up a sublime tumult which agrees with the stern majesty of the scene, and its character as a rampart of North Britain on the verge of the great western ocean. Mr. Read has been as perfectly successful here, as he usually is, in conveying the true impression that is produced by a view of this very striking description.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Aitken, R. W., to be Vicar of St. Paul's, near Penzance. Bickerton, Aug. Edwards; Perpetual Curate of Llanwonno, Glamorganshire. Dyce, A. F.; Vicar of St. Peter's, Chorley, Lancashire. Grantham, H. D.; Vicar of Hampstead Norreys. Greaves, H. L.; Chaplain of Holly Hall, Dudley. Hamilton, A.; Vicar of Chilton, Bucks. Ingle, S.; Curate of Middleton, Manchester. Mander, J.; Vicar of Stokenchurch, Oxfordshire. Morgan, John; Rector of Dowla. Peake, Henry; Perpetual Curate of Trinity Church, Abergavenny. Plumtree, W. A.; Vicar of Bishop's Norton. Powell, Frederick Glyn M.; Chaplain to the High Sheriff of Radnorshire. Sutton, John Lucas; Vicar of St. Andrew's, Eastern Green, Allesley. Wyncoll, C.; Incumbent-Designate of St. Luke's, Dudley.

The chancel of Henham church, Suffolk, restored at the cost of the Earl and Countess of Stradbroke, has been re-opened.

The parish church of North Piddle, near Worcester, which has been rebuilt at a cost of £1250, contributed chiefly by the Bishop, Earl Somers, and Mr. Curtler, has been re-opened.

The parish church of Upchurch was recently reopened, after a thorough restoration by Mr. A. Blomfield, the chancel by All Souls' College, and the rest of the building by funds raised by the Vicar, the Rev. B. St. John Tyrwhitt.

The Bishop of Rochester preached in the parish church of Fittlewell, Essex, last week, when a new organ, which had been built by Messrs. Bishop and Son, of London, at a cost of £700, was dedicated to its sacred uses.

Vice-Chancellor Bacon has dismissed the action brought to set aside the election of the Rev. J. H. Rose to the vicarage of Clerkenwell, but without costs, holding that, although the churchwardens had acted irregularly in some respects, Mr. Rose had really been elected by a large majority.

An east window, designed by Sir Gilbert Scott and executed by Messrs. Lavers and Barraud, has been placed in the parish church of Uxbridge as a memorial from parishioners and friends of their much-lamented Vicar, the Rev. Charles Parker Price. The window, which is of large dimensions, consists of three lights.

The Bishop of Salisbury preached last week at the reopening of Steeple Landford church, Wilts. The restoration began nearly twenty years ago, when the late Vicar rebuilt the chancel; and the work has now been completed by his successor, the Rev. G. Hext, who has presented £300 towards the undertaking, Lord Ashburton having contributed £400, and Eton College £100. The outlay is estimated at £2000.

The annual gathering of the charity children of London at St. Paul's Cathedral was held on Thursday. About 3000 children, from thirty-three schools, were present, most of them having banners with them.—A thanksgiving service for the safe return of the Prince of Wales from India was celebrated, last Saturday afternoon, in St. Paul's. It was choral throughout.

The parish church of Isfield, Sussex, was reopened by the Bishop of Chichester on the 24th ult. It has been beautifully restored and enlarged by the Rev. S. F. Russell (formerly Vicar of Willesborough, Kent), after plans prepared by Mr. J. Pearson, A.R.A. The necessary funds were raised by the Rector by subscriptions. Several stained-glass windows, by Messrs. Clayton and Bell, have been inserted, two of which are memorial windows. The rich furniture of the church has all been special offerings.

Two beautifully stained-glass windows were erected, at Easter last, in the south side of Hagley church. The centre window was erected by the late lamented Lord Lyttelton, in memory of his daughter, Miss Mary C. Lyttelton, who died about twelve months ago, and was designed by Mr. H. Holliday, of London. The other window, which is placed next to the above, was erected by Mr. Henry Rogers, of Hagley Lodge, Hagley, to the memory of his aunts, Mary and Martha Rogers, of the same place, daughters of the late Daniel Rogers, of Wassell-grove, Hagley, who was the eldest brother of Samuel Rogers, the poet. This window was designed and executed by Mr. Baguley, of Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Three stained-glass windows, by O'Connor and Taylor, have been placed in the church of Davidstow, in Cornwall, rebuilt by Miss Pearse of Launceston. The first, a large five-light east window, depicting Our Saviour with St. Peter and St. John at the Sea of Tiberias, is in memory of Sir William Williams, Bart., of Tregullow. Another, the same size, its subject being the Dying Christian, fills the east end of the south aisle, and commemorates Mrs. Hornby Buller, daughter of Sir W. Williams. The third, a three-light window, is dedicated to the Hon. Ashley Glyn, son of the late Lord Wolverton, and represents Our Saviour, St. Thomas, and St. Philip after the Last Supper. There are memorial brasses in connection with the windows, besides two small illuminated brasses to Lieutenant-Colonel Williams, formerly of the 3rd (King's Own) Hussars, and to Mr. Constantine Smith, of Fiume, in Austria, deceased. All are gifts of Sir William's youngest son, Mr. Michael Williams, lay rector of Davidstow.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The following have been elected to exhibitions at New College, Oxford:—H. R. Reynolds, Eton; H. Fowler, Clifton College. A third exhibition was divided between J. E. Blomfield, commoner of New College (natural science), and E. C. Elgood, commoner of New College (classics).—The Ellerton Theological Prize has been awarded to Mr. Stephen

Taswell Taylor-Taswell, of Christ Church.—In a Convocation, held on Tuesday, the proposal to confer the decree of D.C.L. by diploma upon Prince Leopold was carried unanimously.

The Person Prize, at Cambridge, has been awarded to G. Chawner, King's, and R. Totteham, Trinity, who are declared equal in merit. The Chancellor's Medal for English Poetry, the subject of which was the Centenary of American Independence, has been adjudged to A. W. W. Dale, Trinity. The Powis Medal has been adjudged to A. H. Cooke, King's. The Tywhitt Hebrew Scholarship has been adjudged to A. L. Williams, B.A., Jesus. The following, who are declared equal in merit, have passed the examination with credit:—C. R. Bingham, Trinity; C. H. Prior, Pembroke; and A. T. Warren, Magdalene. Sir William Browne's medals have been awarded as follows:—Greek Ode—J. E. C. Weldon, King's; Greek Epigram—W. W. English, St. John's; Latin Ode—E. W. Howson, King's; Latin Epigram—A. H. Cooke, King's. The special syndicate recommends the acceptance of the Cobden prize, value £60, to be awarded triennially for an essay upon some subject connected with political economy.—Mr. John Iddon, B.A., Twelfth Wrangler in 1874, has been elected a Fellow of Sidney.—Mr. S. H. Vines, Scholar of Christ's, Senior in the Natural Sciences Tripos of 1875, has been elected to a Fellowship at Clare.—Yesterday week Dr. Birch, Keeper of the Oriental Antiquities in the British Museum, delivered the Rede Lecture, in the Senate House, on the Monumental History of Ancient Egypt.—The honorary degree of Doctor of Music has been conferred upon Sir John Goss and Mr. Arthur Sullivan. It has also been decided to confer similar honorary degrees in the same faculty upon Herr Brahms and Herr Joachim.—The higher local examinations in connection with this University begin on June 12, and will be held at Birmingham, Cheltenham, Leeds, Liverpool, London, Manchester, Plymouth, and Rugby. The number of candidates entered is 381, being an increase of 50 per cent on the number of entries last year. The committee for conducting the Cambridge lectures for women announce that five exhibitions of £20 each for one year will be given for success in the five different departments of the examination. The Clothworkers' Company also offer an exhibition of £25 to the best qualified among the candidates whose resources are inadequate to defray the expenses of residence in Cambridge. Other advantages are also offered; and a prize of £5 will be given by a lady to the best candidate in religious knowledge.

The Edinburgh Town Council, on Tuesday, resolved to memorialise the Government for a grant in aid of the University extension scheme, for which £80,000 has already been raised, while £100,000 is required.

The following were, on Tuesday week, elected to University scholarships from Westminster:—To Christ Church: L. S. Bristow, P. J. Lush, and A. L. Whitlock; and to Trinity College: J. H. Williams, G. A. Bolton, and H. M. C. M'Pherson. The Trippett Exhibitions fell to J. H. Williams and H. P. Hollis (scholar of Jesus). The Election Examination, which was concluded on Tuesday, was, as usual, followed by a large gathering of Old Westminsters at dinner in College Hall, at which ninety-seven persons were present. Among the honours gained at the Universities by Old Westminsters during the past year may be mentioned H. B. Dixon, student of Christ Church, first class in Natural Science; E. J. Webb, student of Christ Church, second class in Lit. Hum.; W. Brinton and W. S. Rawson, first class in Moderations. And at Cambridge: E. V. Arnold, foundation scholar of Trinity, first Bell University scholar; and C. M. Lush, scholar of Trinity Hall, first class in Classical Tripos. The school will reassemble on June 14.

Earl Granville, on Tuesday week, distributed the prizes to the medical students of King's College. The total number of students in the medical department was stated to be 150.

The twenty-first annual dinner in aid of St. John's Foundation School for Sons of Poor Clergy, Leatherhead, Surrey, was held, on Wednesday week, at the City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street—the Right Hon. Earl Percy, M.P., in the chair—and the subscriptions and donations amounted to £2291, including £737 for the chapel fund.

The examinership in medicine for the Army, Naval, and Indian Medical Services, rendered vacant by the death of Dr. Parkes, has been conferred on Professor W. Aitken, M.D., F.R.S., who performed the duties during Dr. Parkes's illness.

The *Manchester Guardian* last week published a statement of the changes made by the Charity Commissioners upon the first draught of their scheme for reconstituting the Manchester Grammar School. The most important of these relates to the foundation scholars. The value of the scholarships has been reduced from £20 to £15, and their number will, of course, be proportionately increased. The clause directing that the scholarships shall be awarded on the result of an examination is struck out, and the governors are left to decide for themselves how they will award them. Half the number of scholarships is retained for children taken from the elementary schools, and the main features of the scheme remain unaltered.

The Charity Commissioners have deposited with the Committee of Council their approved scheme in respect to Felsted Grammar School and the charities in connection with it.

The first general meeting of the Grantham Ladies' College was held on the 22nd ult. Lord Brownlow, Lord Lieutenant of the county, presided. The report which was read to the shareholders at the meeting was highly satisfactory.

Mr. G. B. Gregory, M.P., distributed, on Saturday last, at Eastbourne, the prizes and certificates gained by the pupils at the Cambridge local examination at that centre last December.

In the beginning of 1874 the Society of Arts, acting on the suggestion of Admiral Ryder, offered a gold medal, value £20, for the best invention of a revolution indicator for ships' use. The large number of eighty-six inventions were submitted for approval. The council, acting on the recommendation of the committee appointed for the purpose, have awarded the medal to Mr. T. A. Hearson, of the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, for his strophometer.

A deputation waited, last Tuesday, upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and asked him to suggest to the Scottish banks that the arrangements made with them last year, postponing their extension to England, might be still further prolonged. The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied that if the Government dealt with the question at all it could only be done by a broad and comprehensive measure. The matter was engaging the consideration of the Cabinet, but it would be impossible to take it up this Session.

The Pandora has sailed with letters and papers for the officers and crews of the Arctic ships. The crew consists of thirty-two all told, many of whom were present during her cruise of last year to Franklin's Strait. The ship is deeply laden, having been provisioned for two years as a precaution against being blocked in by the pack, and has 132 tons of coal on board. The principal object of the Pandora's cruise is to communicate with the Alert and the Discovery at the entrance of Smith's Sound, up which Captain Nares hoped to penetrate the mystery of the Pole.



THE AMERICAN CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION: PRESIDENT GRANT DECLARING THE EXHIBITION OPEN IN FRONT OF THE MEMORIAL HALL.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

"Bolted again. He ought to have been scratched long ago!" Such is the remark made by *Mr. Punch* officiating as starter to a field of Derby "cracks;" and such is the subject of Mr. Tenniel's cartoon in the current number of the humorous periodical in question. The racehorses and their riders symbolise the different European States and their Sovereigns; while the steed that has bolted is a vicious-looking brute with a "fiddle-case" head, whose jockey is his Imperial Highness Abdul Aziz Khan, lately Commander of the Faithful, Caliph of Bagdad, Padisha of Roum, and all the rest of it. Lately. Ah! poor gentleman. I opened my *Punch* at Brighton on Tuesday afternoon, and was duly admiring the drawing of the horses and their riders in the cartoon when the newsboy came back with the *Pall Mall*, and there one read that Abdul Aziz had been deposed by the Softas, and that Mohammed Mourad had been installed as Sultan in his place. Poor gentleman! The remark may apply equally to the past and the present Caliph. The only person to be congratulated in the transaction is, I apprehend, *Mr. Punch*, the coincidence of whose cartoon with the dethronement of Abdul was certainly one of the luckiest of hits.

Of course you can't walk along the public thoroughfares or enter the smoking-room of a club now without funny people poking you in the ribs and reminding you that Abdul Aziz should now be spoken of as Abdul *As was*. But, in the interests of jocular archaeology, I may mention that this particular witicism was made in print by poor Shirley Brooks so long since as July, 1861, and in connection with the Sultan Abdul Aziz having just succeeded his brother, Abdul Medjid, who in this instance stood obviously in the position of the Abdul "as was." Now that the Turkish "gentleman in difficulties" has been "removed to a kiosque at the extremity of the Seraglio," I hope that folk in and out of the newspapers will have some mercy upon him, and will cease to call him a "hound," a "scamp," a "swindler," with the other agreeable epithets which have been lavished on him since the insolvency of Turkey was made known. "It would be well," I read in the *Times*' summary for 1867, "if Turkey could be left, like Spain, to settle its own difficulties without risk to the peace of Europe. The internal discontent of a part of the population of the empire would involve little danger if every disorder were not habitually fostered by the implacable enemies of the Porte." And then the *Times* goes on to reprehend the "haughty language" used by General Ignatiess at Constantinople and the threats uttered by the Emperor Alexander to Fuad Pasha at St. Petersburg.

But '67 is a very long time ago. It was the year when in England we made such a prodigious bother about the squabby, black-bearded gentleman in the fez cap, for whom nobody today can find a civil word. We gave him a ball at the Foreign Office, we feasted him at Guildhall, we christened an ironclad after him; and is not this luckless Abdul Aziz a Knight of the "Most Noble Order of the Garter"? I am not quite sure (not having *Debrett* handy); but I know that the dignity of K.G. was conferred on his predecessor, Abdul Medjid, the potentate who used to wear black satin trousers and drink (they say) six bottles of Moet and Chandon *per diem*, and who revelled (they also say, but I don't believe it) in the possession of eleven hundred wives: the majority *de la main gauche*, of course. When Abdul Aziz came to the throne he was praised to the skies for being quite a pattern Mussulman in the way of morality, and contenting himself with a single spouse. Now that he has gone to the bad we shall hear, I dare say, all kinds of stories about his naughtinesses. Poor gentleman! I hope that before this sheet goes to press the news will not have arrived that he has been assassinated; but it is a "risky" thing to be a Sultan. Selim was strangled seventy years ago, mainly because he had set up a printing-press and a cotton-factory in Stamboul, and because he wished the janissaries to be drilled in the European fashion. His successor, Mahmoud, did not leave the world, in 1839, without its being shrewdly suspected that he had been helped out of it by a little foul play; and it was currently reported in 1861 that something of a chemical nature had been put into Abdul Medjid's champagne, in order to accelerate his departure. As to the new Sultan, it is stated in a telegram from Berlin that Mourad Effendi had been locked up in a cellar for four weeks preceding his accession to the throne.

The Lord Mayor's fancy-dress ball at the Mansion House appears to have been a most brilliant affair. His Lordship assumed the character of Charlemagne, which was perfectly apropos, since the great Kaiser Karl was a most hospitable monarch. He was an admirable public speaker, too, and a warm advocate of technical education; only (so M. Thierry tells us) Carolus Magnus laboured under the slight disadvantage of being unable to write his own name. When he wished to affix his sign-manual to a proclamation, he used to dip the forefinger of his right-hand glove in ink and smear it over the parchment. A glove with an inky forefinger would have given admirable completeness to the Lord Mayor's costume. Of course everybody knows that the Chief Magistrate can write beautifully; but in assuming an historical character it is well, if possible, to act up to it thoroughly. I notice likewise that the gentlemen, fifteen in number, who officiated as stewards at the ball, had adopted the novel costume recently suggested by Mr. Du Maurier: white cloth evening-dress suits, "relieved" by black linen shirts. This was capital; but I remember, some thirty years since, seeing a much more ingenious costume adopted by Mr. Alfred Wigan, in one of Albert Smith's burlesques. Mr. Wigan appeared as *homo duplex*. One half of him was got up in full evening-dress—that is to say, he had one patent-leather boot, one black trouser-leg, one ditto arm, wristband, and white kid glove, one white cravat-bow, one shirt-collar, and even one moustache and whisker. But the other moiety, from heel to head, assumed the guise of a spangled, frilled, patched, painted, and plastered clown in a circus. The effect was charming. When the dexterous artist stood completely in profile towards the audience he looked exactly like Count D'Orsay; and when he turned his comic half to the footlights he was the very image of the late Mr. Tom Mathews.

There were numerous ladies also at the Mansion House, in dresses copied from the recently-missing picture of Gainsborough's "Duchess of Devonshire." About this same mysterious work of art I could say a good deal, only I am deterred through reluctance to impinge on the province of the esteemed art-critic of this Journal. Thus much, however, I may discreetly hint; that I sincerely hope that the proprietor of the Gainsborough will recover his lost treasure, and that if he does recover it he will make the greatest possible haste to sell it; for, depend upon it, no single portrait that Thomas Gainsborough ever painted will be worth, twenty years hence, in the European market, ten thousand one hundred guineas, if it is worth half or a third of that sum.

I rejoice to hear that her Majesty the Queen has graciously accepted a copy of Mrs. M. A. Baines's "Songs of the Months,"

a very charming volume of lyrics, illustrated with some very tastefully and delicately executed etchings by Miss Baines. The acceptance of the work in question by the Sovereign is the more gracefully significant as her Majesty's own skill in the delightful art of etching is well known. It is a pity that the Royal example in this regard has not been more extensively followed among her lady subjects. We hear a great deal about art-needlework; but the very best specimen of art-needlework that can be executed from the designs of Mr. Poynter or Mr. Walter Crane will not equal a pair of machine-made Nottingham lace curtains. It would be far better to turn the feminine needle to copperplate-scratching purposes.

G. A. S.

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Yesterday week the Trades Union Act (1871) Amendment Bill was, on the motion of Lord Aberdare, read the second time, and a brief conversation took place on the Agricultural Holdings Act. Some conversation also took place on the question of British subjects wearing foreign orders.

The Select Committee on the Union of Benefices Bill was named on Monday, the Inns of Court and General School of Law Bills were read the third time, and the Trades Union Act, somewhat amended, was passed through Committee. Other measures were advanced a stage. The sitting was suspended for upwards of an hour, awaiting the arrival of the Customs and Inland Revenue Bill from the other House. The bill, being brought in, was read the first time, as was also the Merchant Shipping Bill.

Standing orders having been suspended, the Customs and Inland Revenue and the Consolidated Fund (£11,000,000) Bills were, on Tuesday, passed through all their stages. The Earl of Derby, in reply to Lord Ormonde and Browne, said there was no reason for making any new regulations as to the acceptance by British subjects of foreign titles. The noble Earl confirmed the news received from Constantinople as to the change of power there.

On Thursday her Majesty's assent was given by Commission to the Customs and Inland Revenue Bill, and to other bills. The Lord Chancellor introduced in a long speech a new Bankruptcy Bill. He reviewed in some detail the state of the existing law, and quoted a number of statistics showing that the cases of bankruptcy proper were small in comparison with the number of liquidations by arrangement and compositions, being only one eighth of the whole. The liquidation arrangements were not, however, freely resorted to, but were attended with great constraint upon the creditors in consequence of the great extravagance and long delay occurring in the winding up of estates. Whilst re-enacting the leading principles of the existing law, the bill proposed many modifications of details with a view of removing the evils so generally complained of. In reply to Lord Stratheden, in reference to Turkey, the Earl of Derby said that it would be impossible to present the despatch in which her Majesty's Government refused to concur in the proposals agreed upon at Berlin without, at the same time, presenting the proposals themselves. The objection to the publication of those proposals remained in force—namely, that they had not been laid before the Government of the Porte. This would hardly be the time to discuss in all its bearings the important event which had just taken place in Turkey, and which, he believed, had arisen from the spontaneous feeling of the people, uninfluenced by any foreign coercion. It was an event of which the consequences might be extremely important, but from which they had no reason to anticipate any but good results. When, however, their Lordships reassembled, they would probably be in a position to speak with more confidence and knowledge of the subject than they could now.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Lord Henry Lennox, yesterday week, explained the steps he had taken, as First Commissioner of Works, for relieving the traffic at Hyde Park-corner. Dr. Cameron called attention to the fact that a circular had been addressed to the tenants of the Duchy of Lancaster by the Chancellor, excluding them from the benefits of the Agricultural Holdings Act of last Session, by giving them notice that their contracts of tenancy would remain unaffected thereby. The hon. gentleman moved to the effect that it was undesirable for a member of the Administration to neutralise the benefits intended by Parliament from the passing of the Act; and the House, after hearing Colonel T. E. Taylor in reply, divided, when the motion was negatived by a large majority. Mr. Ernest Noel called attention to the circumstances connected with the murder of Mr. Birch, late British Resident in Perak, and to the intervention by the Straits Settlements in the affairs of the Malay Peninsula; and Mr. J. Lowther, the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, detailed the means taken by the Government for satisfactorily settling the matter. The House then went into Committee of Supply, and an animated discussion arose on the vote for the salaries of the official referees, with special reference to the appointment of Mr. Verey. The Chancellor of the Exchequer read a long letter from the Lord Chancellor, in which, whilst taking upon himself the sole responsibility of the nominations, it was stated that Mr. Verey had obtained the office upon the recommendation of the Lord Chief Baron. In the discussion which followed hon. and learned gentlemen on both sides of the House expressed their opinions on the case, and ultimately the vote was agreed to.

Questions were asked by honourable members on Monday as to alleged corrupt practices in Norwich and Boston, the floating of the shares of a company formed by the Nizam for the construction of a railway, the improvement of Dover harbour, the admission of foreigners into our dockyards, the Turkish debt, the exclusion of strangers from the galleries of the House, and the proceedings at Washington in relation to the directors of the Emma mine, the Lisbon tramway, and other companies. On the order for the third reading of the Customs and Inland Revenue Bill, Mr. Mitchell Henry, the member for Galway, moved, "That, in the opinion of this House, no financial arrangements could be satisfactory which were so framed as to make no provisions for relieving Ireland from a burden of taxation beyond her ability to pay as compared with Great Britain." A debate followed, and the motion was withdrawn. The House again went into Committee on the Commons Bill, progress in which was reported the previous Thursday, and some important amendments were proposed and agreed to.

Mr. Bourke, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, said, on Tuesday, that news had been received that the Sultan of Turkey had been dethroned, and that his nephew was now at the head of affairs. Mr. Disraeli moved the adjournment of the House over the Derby Day; and Sir W. F. Lawson, as usual, objected to the motion. After debate, Mr. Bright speaking in favour of the amendment, a vote was taken, when the adjournment was carried by a majority of 89, the numbers being—ayes, 207; noes, 118. A desultory discussion arose on the case of Mr. Croker, lately a sub-inspector in the Royal Irish Constabulary. Then Mr. Trevelyan called attention to the anomalies of our electoral system, and moved that, in the

opinion of the House, it would be desirable to adopt a uniform Parliamentary franchise for borough and county constituencies, and so to redistribute political power as to obtain a more complete representation of the opinion of the electoral body. The motion, seconded by Mr. Fawcett, led to a smart debate, in which Mr. Lowe, Mr. Bright, and Mr. Disraeli took part. It was defeated by a majority of 99.

Lord H. Lennox, on Thursday, informed Mr. Serjeant Simon that the sum agreed to be paid to Mr. Herbert, R.A., in the year 1866, to paint a companion picture to that of "Moses Delivering the Tablets of the Law," in the Peers' robing-room was £4000. He had of that sum since received £3000, in three instalments, and just after the last of them was paid the picture was so much injured in course of removal from one studio to another that Mr. Herbert would be compelled to paint another. The Marquis of Hartington said, "I wish to ask the right hon. gentleman at the head of the Government whether, before the House rises for the Whitsuntide recess, he is able, without inconvenience, to give the House any further information as to the state of affairs in Turkey." Mr. Disraeli—"I have no material information to give respecting the state of affairs in Turkey beyond that which was communicated to the House by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs on Tuesday. I may state that I have received a telegram from Constantinople since I have been in the House to-day, but there is nothing which would be interesting to the House to hear beyond that everything is tranquil there, and that the population is quite content. The note described as the Berlin Memorandum has not been brought before the consideration of the Porte, and I should even express a hope that it will not be necessary it should. There can be no doubt that the state of affairs is critical in that part of the world—it would be affectation to deny it. Her Majesty's Government have taken such measures as they thought were necessary to maintain the interests of the country, and their policy of caution they intend to pursue. At the same time, I wish most decidedly to state on the part of her Majesty's Government that it is their opinion that the interests of this country will be most studied by maintaining peace, and that the honour of this country can never be more efficiently vindicated than by taking a leading part in contributing to the accomplishment of that object." The Chancellor of the Exchequer stated, in answer to Mr. E. Ashley, that he believed the half-year's interest on the advance to the Khedive for the Suez Canal shares had been paid. He had received a communication a short time since that the money had been ordered to be paid to-day, and he had sent the communication to the financial department of the Treasury. On the motion of Mr. Disraeli, it was agreed that the House, at its rising, should adjourn to Thursday, June 8. The House resumed the consideration of the Commons Bill in Committee, when clauses up to 7 were agreed to. On clause 8, Mr. Cowper-Temple moved the insertion of a proviso to the effect that, after the passing of the bill, the Commissioners should not entertain an application for the inclosure of a suburban common. Mr. Cross opposed the amendment. After some discussion, the amendment was defeated by a majority of 135 against 91. The remaining clauses occupied the attention of the Committee for a considerable portion of the sitting.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE DERBY.

After the biting east winds which have prevailed for nearly two months, the summer weather of the past few days has been specially enjoyable. A cold or wet Derby Day is really a national calamity, and, happily, our great holiday of Wednesday last will long be remembered as one of the most pleasant of the ninety-seven which have been celebrated. The programme of Tuesday was more interesting than usual, the match between Controversy and Chaplet exciting much difference of opinion. Proceedings began with the Craven Stakes, in which Thunder had little trouble in landing the long odds laid upon him, though he pulled up somewhat lame, and will probably enjoy a little well-earned rest. Wisdom, though only in receipt of 24 lb. for the three years, made something of a fight with Thunder, and ought to win a good race before long. Controversy v. Chaplet produced some heavy wagering, and the latter, who received 7 lb. from Lord Rosebery's horse, started slightly the favourite. The result, however, proved that Controversy had a good deal in hand, and, bringing the filly along at a cracking pace from the start, he won easily by three lengths. He has grown into a remarkably fine specimen of the powerful thoroughbred, and appears to be developing into a second Vulcan in his old age. The Woodcote Stakes brought ten two-year-olds to the post; but, in respect of quality, they were generally far below the average of former years. We must make an exception in favour of Chevron, the winner, who cantered home in such easy style that he will probably prove worthy of his high lineage. He is by Roserucian from Cognisance, and the latter is an own sister to those celebrities Lord Lyon and Achievement. Chevron is the property of General Pearson, whose colours are rarely seen now; and, though a trifle deficient in quality, he is a wonderfully powerful youngster, and is furnished like a four-year-old.

The weather on Wednesday was even more pleasant than on the previous day, as the sun had scarcely so much power, and a refreshing breeze made Epsom Downs quite the "place to spend a happy day." We should imagine that the attendance was never larger, and it was a great relief to turn off the dusty road and stroll quietly through the shady paths of the Durdans, the privilege of passing through which was granted to all who applied to Lord Rosebery for a ticket. Little attention was paid to the first race, in which Tangible, with odds of 9 to 4 on him, could only run third; and as soon as this was decided there was a general move to the paddock. Year by year more people flock to witness the saddling, and on this occasion every favourite was so mobbed that we saw very little of some of them. Hardrada, the bearer of the famous "spots," was the first horse we caught sight of, and a very cursory glance convinced us that there was little chance of "excited Yorkshire" escorting him back as the winner. He is a small and somewhat mean colt, with very plain quarters, and will be far more at home in a handicap, with a light-weight on his back. A rush of people then drew us to where Lord Falmouth's pair, Skylark and Great Tom, were walking about under the hedge. As far as looks were concerned, the former had certainly no superior in the race. He is scarcely so big a horse as we were prepared to see; but, while full of quality, he possesses immense power, and was in the most perfect condition, his bright bay coat shining like burnished copper. There can be no disputing the fact that his hocks are unmistakably curvy, and he certainly moved his hind legs somewhat stiffly; but, for all that, he is by no means the cripple that he has been described. Great Tom is a considerably bigger horse, but would not bear comparison with his stable-companion. He has plain angular quarters, and did not look at all up to the mark, his eyes being dull and listless, and his coat dry and disfigured by heat blotsches. Coltness attracted little attention, though he had evidently done plenty of work, and

was very fit and well. He stands a little high on the leg, and has a plain head, while his unplied mane gave him a wild, unkempt, appearance. Wisdom presented a complete contrast to him in every respect, being the smallest of the fifteen; he is, however, a very neat compact colt, and will do good service for Lord Witton when he has not to meet such high-class animals. We were delighted with Kisber, whom we saw for the first time. Though lacking the blood-like quality of Skylark and Petrarch, he possesses immense bone and power, and was evidently in magnificent condition, the muscle standing out all over him in masses. He is a hard bay with black points, and walked along with a jaunty air which told of the perfection of health. Wild Tommy is about the biggest horse we ever saw, and Custance might well say jocularly, as he left the paddock, "This is a good one for a wet day." Considering his enormous size, he is by no means leggy; but we fancied that a few more gallops would have done him no harm. We described Petrarch and Julius Caesar in our account of the Two Thousand Guineas. Both had evidently done plenty of work since then, and were considerably lighter than when they ran at Newmarket; and, in spite of the latter's game race on that occasion, Peck did not like to trust him without a hood. Father Claret, a very neat little colt, also wore the same roguish appendage. We were greatly pleased with All Heart as a two-year-old; but he has made little improvement during the winter, and is now a somewhat plain colt, rather deficient in quality. His best points are his legs and feet, which look like standing any amount of work. We did not see Forerunner, Braconnier, Bay Wyndham, or Advance.

A very fair start was effected at the first attempt, all getting away on equal terms, with the exception of All Heart and Julius Caesar, who were the last pair off. On settling into their places Father Claret took the lead, closely followed by Coltness, Wisdom, Forerunner, and Hardrada; then came Petrarch, Great Tom, and Kisber, with Skylark and Bay Wyndham at the head of the ruck, Julius Caesar and All Heart acting as whippers-in. Little alteration took place as they streamed away to the mile-post, after passing which Father Claret drew out with a two-lengths lead of Coltness, these in turn being three or four lengths clear of Petrarch; then in a cluster came Great Tom, Skylark, Wisdom, Kisber, Hardrada, and Braconnier, All Heart, who was unable to go the pace, being already beaten off. As they made their way through the Furzes Father Claret dropped away, and Coltness came down the hill to Tattenham Corner in advance of Petrarch, the latter of whom assumed the command as they came into the straight, with Wisdom now going on second, while Kisber headed the remainder. Petrarch held a clear lead till two distances from home, where he was beaten, and Kisber came out, followed by Forerunner and Julius Caesar. The two last named made their effort at the half distance, but failed to reach Kisber, who came on and won in a canter by five lengths, three lengths dividing the second and third, a similar distance the third and fourth, Petrarch being in the latter position; Skylark was fifth, Coltness sixth, Wisdom seventh, Great Tom eighth, Wild Tommy ninth, Braconnier tenth, Hardrada eleventh, Advance twelfth, and All Heart last, except Bay Wyndham and Father Claret, who did not pass the post. Time, 2 min. 44 sec.

A Derby has never been won more easily, Kisber coming in alone, quite à la Galopin, though Maidment, doubtless remembering how nearly Cremorne was caught by Pell Mell, kept him going until he was well past the post. It is very singular that, in two successive years, Hungarian sportsmen should have carried off our greatest race; and we hear that the Messrs. Baltazzi, who have never ceased backing Kisber since he ran away with the Dewhurst Plate last October, will take something like £60,000 out of the ring. The running of Petrarch is very unaccountable, as he gave Julius Caesar quite a 14lb. beating at Newmarket. He was pulling double at Tattenham Corner, and looked all over a winner, so we are forced to the conclusion that he cannot stay more than a mile. Peck's confident statement that his pair would finish in the first three proved true to the letter, and it is quite clear that, as the betting indicated, Forerunner is much superior to Julius Caesar. All Heart was the imposter of the race, and, as we hinted would be the case last week, he turned out a "second Ladas;" indeed, Lord Rosebery had the mortification of seeing him finish the absolute last, while his other two representatives "walked in with the crowd." Taken as a whole, the Derby horses of 1876 were a very good-looking lot; and we have little doubt that Kisber is well worthy to rank with the best of his predecessors. He is engaged in the Grand Prize of Paris and the St. Leger, both of which ought to be merely a question of health for him.

NOVELS.

The separation of a husband and wife, by instilling into their minds of such deep mutual distrust that the one seeks refuge in a nunnery, whilst the other becomes a monk after he had shot the man whom he believed guilty of eloping with his wife; the attempted murder of a country gentleman, and the actual murder of his brother—these are the villainies committed by Dr. Cross, in the strange story of *The Grange Garden* (Chatto and Windus), the last-published novel of the late Henry Kingsley, whose portrait, with a brief memoir, appears on another page of our present Number. Lionel Branscombe is the first victim of the designing doctor. Driven to lead the life of a recluse by his crushing sorrow, he has yet another motive for retiring from the world. A pistol-shot in the duel disfigured his face. It is the calmest of retreats, The Grange, in the extreme west of Shropshire, that becomes the home of Lionel and of Clara, his sister and ministering angel; and their hostesses are two delightfully-prime old maiden ladies, delineated with a tender touch not unsuggestive of Miss Thackeray's delicate style. The recluse and his sister are ghosts to the outer world; and neither Lady Madeleine Howard nor Lady Alice Brown cares to set right the superstitious villagers. It is with this little ghost mystery that *The Grange Garden* opens. With no small art interest is at once aroused in the residents of The Grange, and sustained until the machinations of Dr. Cross are eventually exposed, and the long-separated couple disunited by him are restored to each other's arms. The skill of the practised novel-writer, indeed, carries the reader on so quickly from the first to the last chapter that one scarcely pauses to think of the improbability of the wicked doctor being able to continue his course of crime with such impunity that he twice levies blackmail when it is not apparently necessary that he should be successful in obtaining hush-money on either occasion, and that even when Arthur Branscombe knows of his attempt to poison him and of his actual murder of his brother, George Branscombe, Dr. Cross is quietly permitted to leave the country. It is the fresh and vigorous style of the writing, however, and the lifelike character-sketches of Arthur and George Branscombe at Pollington, and of the two maiden ladies of The Grange, that are the chief merits of *The Grange Garden*. These studies, apparently from the life, are filled in with the free, bold hand for which the late novelist was noted; and the strong individuality of each portrait cannot fail to awaken interest in the story of their lives.

In a coal-mining district of South Wales not altogether blackened by coal-dust, but where life aboveground is rendered endurable by "fresh woods and pastures new," where white cottages, and here and there snug farms, as well as the huge beams which tower over the mouth of a coal-pit, dot the landscape, David Mort begins the battle of life as a young collier. He is a lad of peculiar sensitiveness, seeing he is the son of the overman of the colliery. To dwellers in London, who, since the opening of the Underground Railway, have been no strangers to subterranean expeditions in a sulphurous atmosphere, the intense horror felt by David Mort at the mere idea of descending the shaft of Cwm Aber may appear to be exaggerated. Nevertheless, in portraying the nervous dread which a delicate boy has of the coal-mine, Mr. John Saunders is enabled to present us, in his vigorous novel of *Israel Mort* (King and Co.), with the most complete and animated picture we have ever seen in fiction of the arduous everyday life led by our colliers, and of the calamities which may at any time overtake them. Rough and rugged, stern and gloomy, his whole being hardened by unceasing toil underground, Israel Mort offers the strongest possible contrast to the timid son whom he would mould to his will. Israel's overman to Mr. Jehoshaphat Williams, the owner of the mine, when the book opens. On the death of his master (separated from his wife through incompatibility of temper) the mine becomes the property of his brother, Mr. Griffith Williams, a weak-minded man, preferring the life of a country gentleman to the distasteful surroundings of a colliery. Making it plain to the new owner that he has so complete a knowledge of the working of the mine that it would be unwise not to give him responsibility as well as power over the colliery, Israel Mort first rises to be manager; and then so dwells on the increasing expenses requisite to render the pit safe, and so disgusts him with the revolting routine of a collier's life by conducting him through the mine, as to drive the vacillating proprietor to exclaim, "Israel, if I were inclined to sell, do you think you could get me a purchaser?" This is the very question Israel Mort wished to be asked. Fifteen thousand pounds is named as the price of the mine. There and then a signed agreement to pay that sum is placed by Israel before Mr. Williams. The bargain is concluded. As far as Mr. Griffiths is concerned, he is relieved of all responsibility with regard to the mine; and the new proprietors are old Mrs. Williams (widow of the former owner) and Israel Mort himself; for the widow had agreed to pay twenty-two thousand five hundred pounds; but, as he had obtained it for fifteen thousand, he demanded and secured a third share of seven thousand five hundred, the sum he had saved her in the transaction. Israel is, moreover, 'cute enough to gain five per cent commission, seven hundred and fifty pounds, from Mr. Williams as well. But, although all this sharp dealing immediately improves his worldly position, he makes a determined enemy of Mr. Williams. Young David, discovered in company with Nest Williams, is horsewhipped by the little lassie's infuriated father. The lad bears the degradation without a murmur, and conceals the fact from his father. Abhorrent as the gloomy life of the miner is to him, he goes through its depressing toil daily, running the hourly risk common to every collier. He is half killed by an explosion, but is rescued by Rees Thomas, the heroic collier-minister, whose wanderings amid the dangers of fire and chokedamp, and whose eventual escape from the prison in which he is walled in, form a vivid narrative of the incidents which make a "colliery accident" so appalling. These powerful descriptions of coal-mining life (for the facts of which Mr. Saunders acknowledges his indebtedness to Simonin's "Underground Life") form, indeed, the most interesting portions of *Israel Mort*, written apparently for the high purpose of forcibly calling public attention to the risks run by our colliers in order that their laborious occupation may be rendered less fatal than it is even in these days, when, in spite of the many scientific and sanitary improvements effected, there is a yearly "roll call" of a thousand dead among our mining population. Compared with the absorbing interest of these mining scenes, the incidents of Israel's attack on Griffith Williams, out of revenge for the injuries inflicted upon his son, of David's flight to save himself from giving evidence against the father of his sweetheart, of Mrs. Mort's death, and of the difficulties Israel Mort is plunged into through the sudden death of his partner, are of secondary importance; though the episodes are interwoven with so much literary art as to add greatly to the weird attraction of these graphic word-paintings. An explosion of firedamp which has a disastrous effect seriously injures Israel Mort himself; but Rees Thomas proves the saviour of the father as well as of the son. Yet a third time, in the crowning peril which visits the mine, is the devoted Rees Thomas instrumental in saving his comrades; and, curiously enough, David Mort, who, unrecognised by his father, has descended to survey the pit on behalf of a London firm, is among the number rescued from sudden death and freed from the inundating waters which confined them in what threatened to be their tomb for several days. This is the last lesson needed by Israel Mort. When the survivors are discovered and brought to the light of day, mainly through the gigantic exertions of Israel; when he at last learns to love his son; and when Rees Thomas, whose whole life had been a life of self-sacrifice, breathes his last, Israel's heart is softened. The miner is humanised, and the novel concludes with the reconciliation of Israel Mort with Griffith Williams and the prospect of an early marriage of David with Nest Williams.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

There has been a fine show of flowers and fruit this week at the Westminster Aquarium.

A marble figure, entitled "Hesitation," by C. B. Lawes, who was for some years a pupil of the late J. H. Foley, R.A., is on view at the Fine-Arts Society's Gallery, New Bond-street.

The London Tavern, which has been in existence nearly a century, is closed. The site will shortly be occupied by a bank. The business of the London Tavern Company will be carried on at the Albion.

The attractions at the Crystal Palace and Alexandra Palace on Whit Monday—and, indeed, throughout the ensuing week—are great; and the companies' programmes set forth at each place a constant round of amusements.

Mr. Lindsay Wood, presiding, on Tuesday, at the annual conference of mining engineers, said the production of coal alone had increased from 64½ millions of tons in 1855 to 126½ millions of tons in 1875. The total number of deaths in mines is "still upwards of 1000 per annum;" but Mr. Wood pointed out that 42 per cent of the deaths arose from causes greatly under the control of the miners.

During Thursday night, last week, the oil painting, by Gainsborough, of the Duchess of Devonshire, purchased by Messrs. Agnew at the recent sale of Mr. Wynn-Ellis's collection for 10,100 guineas, was cut from out of its frame and stolen from the room in which it has been on view in Old Bond-street. A reward of £1000 has been offered for the apprehension of the thief and the recovery of the picture.

We are requested to state that a number of scientific gentlemen have volunteered to give lectures in connection with the Loan Collection of Scientific Apparatus at South Kensington, on the free evenings. These lectures will begin to-day (Saturday), at eight o'clock, in the Conference-Room, by a lecture from Professor Roscoe, of Owen's College, Manchester, on Dalton's instruments, and what he did with them.

On the recommendation of Lord Carnarvon, the silver medal of the Royal Humane Society has been awarded to Alfred Moores; and bronze medallions have been given to David Baldwin, Eli Langmead, William Norsworthy, Christopher Munday, and William Langmead, for saving seven of the crew of the Waterwitch, wrecked at St. John's, Newfoundland.

The grand jury at the Central Criminal Court has returned a true bill against Mr. Richard Banner Oakley for misdemeanour, but his trial has been postponed until the next sessions, in order to give his counsel time to study the extraordinarily long indictment which has been prepared in the case; and in order to afford the defendant every facility for preparing his defence the Recorder has, at length, granted his application for a reduction of the amount of bail.

At the annual meeting of the Victoria (Philosophical) Institute, on Monday evening, the Earl of Shaftesbury presiding, it was announced that 115 members and associates had joined during the year, and the total number had risen to 690, two thirds of whom were country and foreign members. A testimonial, consisting of a purse of £100 and a tea service and silver tray, was presented to Captain Petrie, who has acted most efficiently as honorary secretary and editor of the Transactions for five years and a half.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers last week (the third week in May) was 80,950, of whom 34,622 were in workhouses, and 45,428 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in the years 1875, 1874, and 1873, these figures show a decrease of 7222, 16,680, and 24,482 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 675, of whom 465 were men, 170 women, and 40 children under sixteen.

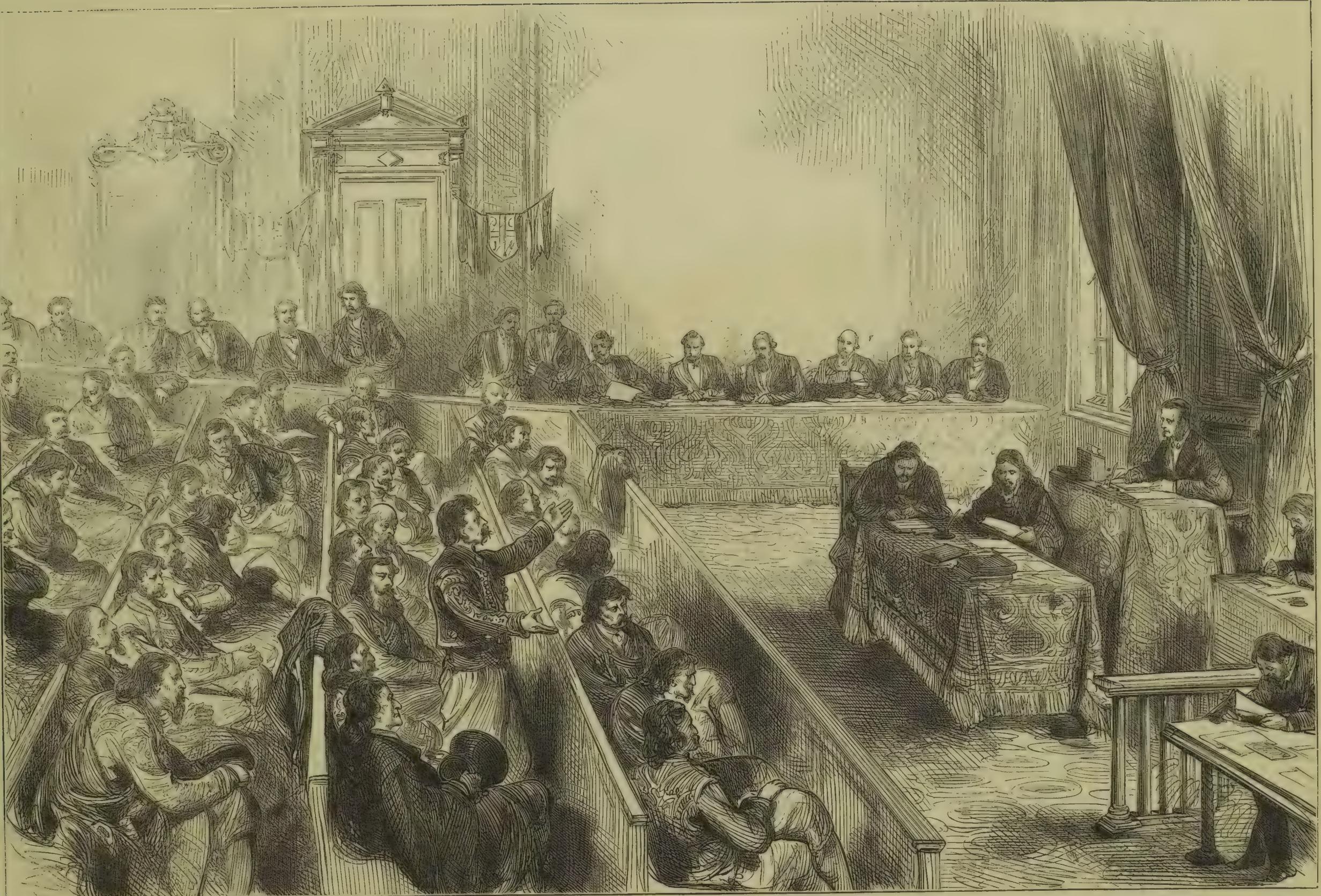
A meeting of the bondholders of the Imperial Ottoman Loan of 1854 was held, yesterday week, at St. Stephen's Chambers, Westminster, under the presidency of Mr. G. Cavendish Taylor. Two letters were read, written by Mr. W. E. Gladstone, promising his aid should the matter of this particular loan be brought before Parliament. A resolution was unanimously passed authorising the council of the Egyptian Tribute Bondholders' League to take the necessary steps to recover the balance of the 1876 April coupons now in the Bank of England.

Earl Granville, on Monday, laid the foundation-stone of the new City Liberal Club, at Walbrook, and afterwards presided at a banquet at the Freemasons' Hall in celebration of the occasion. The gathering of the Liberal party was a thoroughly representative one, many of the leading Liberals in both Houses of Parliament being present. The toast of the House of Lords was given by Sir Henry James, M.P., and replied to by Lord Aberdare, who in return proposed "The House of Commons," which was acknowledged by the Marquis of Hartington. The toast of the evening was proposed by the chairman, and replied to by Sir F. Lycett and Sir J. C. Lawrence, M.P. "The Liberal member for the City" was given by Sir John Lubbock, M.P., and responded to by Mr. Goschen; and amongst the other speakers were Sir W. Harcourt, M.P., Mr. Baxter, M.P., Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P., and Mr. Locke, M.P.

Messrs. Maskelyne and Cooke's exhibition at the Egyptian Hall continues to excite astonishment. But the exhibitors are not content with their old triumphs—they stimulate and secure interest by new wonders. One of these is of an elegant kind, that of Chinese Plate-Dancing, which is performed by Mr. Maskelyne himself. By simple manipulation six dessert plates are made to describe very difficult evolutions. The operator must have expended much time (he says "years") in educating his fingers. The Light and Dark Séance, exposing the Davenport tricks, and the illusions of the spiritualists, have been too frequently described to permit of our dwelling on them again; but we may draw attention to the feat of self-levitation, by which Mr. Maskelyne is sustained in the air in a floating position. A new feat, moreover, is added to Psycho's strange doings—that of conducting a spelling-bee and foretelling the word that may be selected from a dictionary. One might hint at an explanation of this, but we should not be thanked. The wonder-seeker desires nothing better than obscurity, and courts surprise. The séances continue to be well attended.

The number of births registered in London last week was 2204, and the number of deaths 1446. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 21 and the deaths by 65 the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 3 from small-pox, 40 from measles, 36 from scarlet fever, 10 from diphtheria, 59 from whooping-cough, 25 from different forms of fever, and 14 from diarrhoea. Thus to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class 187 deaths were referred, against 199 and 186 in the two preceding weeks. These 187 deaths were 51 below the corrected average number from the same diseases in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The fatal cases of whooping-cough, of which 21 occurred in South and 15 in North London, showed a further decline from the numbers in recent weeks. The deaths from measles also showed a decline. The deaths from scarlet fever differed but slightly from the numbers in recent weeks. The deaths referred to fever were 8 below the corrected average weekly number; 4 were certified as typhus, 12 as enteric or typhoid, 1 as relapsing, and 8 as simple continued fever. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which in the three previous weeks had been 271, 275, and 277, were 263 last week, and exceeded the corrected average weekly number by 42; of these 143 resulted from bronchitis and 89 from pneumonia. Five deaths were caused by horses or vehicles in the streets. In Greater London 2677 births and 1716 deaths were registered, equal to annual rates of 32.6 and 20.9 per 1000 of the population. In the Outer Ring the death-rate from all causes and from the seven principal zymotic diseases was 17.7 and 2.0 per 1000 respectively, against 21.6 and 2.8 in Inner London. The mean temperature was considerably below the average on each of the first twenty-seven days of May, except Sunday, the 21st. During the week ending last Saturday the mean was 51.1 deg. and 3.5 deg. below the average for the corresponding week in sixty years.

The claim made by Lady Bertha Clifton to the barony of Guy de Ruthyn, which was created by Edward II, but is at present in abeyance, has been stated by counsel before the Committee for Privileges. Their Lordships will on a future day hear the Attorney-General on the part of the Crown.



A SITTING OF THE SKOUPTSCHINA, OR PARLIAMENT OF SERVIA.

THE SKOUPTSCHINA AND TURKEY.

The Skouptschina is the Legislative Assembly of the Servian Principality, which is, like the Danubian or Roumanian Provinces, and like Montenegro, reckoned to be subject to the Turkish Empire, but enjoys practical self-government, under its native Prince, Milan Obrenovitch. Our Illustration of a sitting of this Servian Parliament is furnished by one of the sketches we lately received from M. Charles Yriarte, the well-known French traveller and historian. It represents a scene which strikes the observer as quaint and peculiar, from the mixture of common European dress with the flowing robes of the Greek Church priests, several of whom are members of this assembly, and with the furred tunics and high boots of the Bulgaric nobles or landed gentry. The debates of the Skouptschina have during their last session been watched with some

anxiety, lest Servia should openly take up the cause of the insurgents in the Herzegovina, and declare war against the Sultan. It would probably be joined in this course, if not anticipated, by the rival principality of Montenegro, and the Turks could scarcely hold out against their combined forces.

With regard to the insurrection in Bulgaria, the Turkish Government seems to have been in a position somewhat analogous to that which the Austrian Government once held with regard to the revolutionary movements in Italy. All through the winter there were numerous suspicious symptoms, which all indicated that something was preparing; but all efforts made to get hold of something more positive were in vain. The information came in many cases from the Bulgarians themselves, the wealthy portion of whom, above all the inhabitants of the towns, secured from the beginning more

news about an outbreak than the Turks themselves could. Much of this information proved either quite unfounded or else so exaggerated that it produced almost the opposite effect, lulling the authorities into a false sense of security. Far from taking any extraordinary measures to meet the eventuality of a rising in Bulgaria, they neglected almost the most ordinary precautions. Almost the whole *corps d'armée* of Roumelia, which is stationed as a rule in Bulgaria, was again concentrated in spring at Nish and Widdin, with the object of keeping order at the great fair which is held in April at Djuma, not far from Shumla. A battalion of Chasseurs had to be sent from the camp at Widdin. Besides the Zaptiehs, or gendarmes, only small detachments were left in the towns, so that, at the first moment, there was scarcely any force at hand to send to the disturbed district.

It was on the 1st inst. that the first news of the rising reached



KING GEORGE V. OF HANOVER.

Sofia. It was a report from the Kaimakam of Ichitman, a town situated between Tatar Bazardjik and Sofia, in the mountain range connecting the Balkan with the Rhodope chain, according to which a collision had occurred between the population and the Zaptiehs who had been sent to collect the taxes. The villages of Otlakein, Arret-al-An, and Islady, all situated in the mountain district between Tatar Bazardjik and Sofia, were specified as the focus of the insurrection. A Mudir, a sub-Prefect, and several Zaptiehs had been killed, two railway bridges and the telegraph line between Tatar Bazardjik and Ichitman had, it was said, been destroyed. Immediately after the collision the insurgents, who collected from various points as if by order, retired to different strong positions in the mountains, where provisions seem to have been collected beforehand.

The insurgents are mostly armed with Minié rifles and others of older construction, and seem to be provided with ammunition. As regards the arms, in the beginning of spring the authorities received information that a cargo of them was

preparing to be sent across from the Roumanian side on a certain point. The hint was taken, and, in fact, a small portion of arms fell into the hands of the Turks; but, while the attention of the Turks was concentrated on this special point, several thousands stands of arms and a large quantity of ammunition were sent over to various other places. However plausible this explanation may be, there is no need to resort to it; for the largest portion of the Danube commerce is in the hands of the Bulgarians and Jews, who are on the best possible terms with the Turkish custom-house officers, and may do and do almost everything they please without having it subjected to close scrutiny.

On the same night that the first news of the rising reached Sofia a battalion of rediffs quartered there was sent off to Ichitman. At the same time reinforcements were telegraphed for in every direction. Next day the telegraph line was restored, and Hafiz Pasha, with two battalions, was sent by rail from Adrianople to Tatar Bazardjik, while the bashi-bazouks of the whole province were called out and armed. Since that time

the reinforcements have come from all sides, and have been directed to Ichitman, where the concentration will be effected on the 19th. The new commander-in-chief, Abdul Kerim Pasha, late Minister of War, arrived in Philippopolis. His intention is said to be not to indulge in small, desultory fighting, but to make from Tatar Bazardjik and Samakowa a concentric movement, sweeping before him the insurgents. The insurgents do not seem just now disposed to accept a larger engagement, for they are withdrawing to the more inaccessible portions of the mountains, evading engagements.

About the extent of the insurrection and the number of insurgents the most contradictory statements reach us, but hitherto no trustworthy information has been received of any rising having occurred north of the Balkan, in Bulgaria proper. It is hitherto confined to the transverse chain which runs up from the Rhodope Mountains to the Balkan, and to some of the valleys south of the latter. How impossible it is as yet to estimate the number of the insurgents appears from the fact that the calculations vary from 5000 to 15,000.

KING GEORGE V. OF HANOVER.

Visiting Kew last Saturday, on the fifty-seventh anniversary of his birth, King George of Hanover met with a very hearty and spontaneous welcome from the inhabitants, especially the old ones who remembered him. His Majesty was touched, because, as he said, it was one of the most thoroughly cordial receptions that had been given him in England. There was feeling in it, and it brought back to his recollection the happy days he had spent on this self-same spot in his boyhood. Kew was his playground. Although born at Berlin, we cannot regard King George as anything but an Englishman. Closely allied by family and the kingdom he has lost, a Prince of the United Kingdom and first cousin to the Queen, an English Duke and an Irish Earl, and now a General in the British Army, the ruler of a kingdom which gave us Kings, and whose soldiers fought our Continental battles, the link of connection between the King of Hanover and England is very close indeed. There can be no doubt that his Majesty has many claims on our sympathy, apart from his misfortunes and affliction; and these claims have been in a measure recognised by the cordial greetings he has everywhere received since his return to our shores. There is scarcely a family of note which has not paid homage to the dethroned Monarch, as the visitors' registers and audience-lists at his Majesty's hotel will attest; and the people everywhere cheer him as one of our own Royal family.

His Majesty is thoroughly English in ways, thought, and religion. He is one of a race who do not forget. Although George V. reigned in Hanover under fifteen years, he had lived in this country with his father King Ernest (better known here as the Duke of Cumberland) for fourteen years previously; and his government, notwithstanding that it displeased the Prussian statesmen, was, on the whole, generally satisfactory to his own subjects.

On his birthday, May 27, the heartiest congratulations and deepest expressions of sympathy flowed into London from Hanover, in the shape chiefly of addresses from the towns, boroughs, clubs, and societies, many beautifully illuminated on silk, bearing several thousands of signatures.

The King has been accompanied in England by his consort, who was Princess Alexandrina, eldest daughter of Duke Joseph of Altenburg, and by his son Ernest, the Crown Prince of Hanover, who is in his thirty-first year; also by his two daughters, Princess Frederica Sophia and Princess Mary Ernestina. The visit to this country is made in the hope that our spring air would restore the King to health, which had deteriorated during his residence in Vienna and Paris. His Majesty's medical adviser is more than satisfied with the result. The Queen left on a visit to the Continent on May 31; but the King will remain at least till June 15, when he contemplates a sojourn in the south of France. His Majesty is blind, but is a man of high mental culture, and a great lover of music.

The suite includes Countess Bremer, Lady in Waiting; Countess Telago and Fräulein von Hinüber, Maids of Honour; Minister von Hodenberg; Baron von Stockhausen, Privy Councillor; Baron Pawel-Rammigen, Master of the Household; General Dammers, Aide-de-Camp (Chief of his Majesty's Staff at the memorable battle of Langensalza); Lieutenant-Colonel Volger, Aide-de-Camp to H.R.H. the Crown Prince; Councillor Kniep, Privy Purse; and Dr. Mosetig von Moorhof, medical adviser of his Majesty.

Our Portrait of King George is from a photograph by Tagerspacher, of Gmunden.

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THE LATE MR. HENRY KINGSLEY.

We mentioned last week the death of Mr. Henry Kingsley, a brother of the late Canon Kingsley, and himself well known as a novelist. Mr. Henry Kingsley, who was a younger son of the late Rev. Charles Kingsley, Rector of Chelsea, was born in 1830, and was educated at King's College, London, and Worcester College, Oxford. After leaving the University he went to Australia, where he remained for some years. He returned to this country in 1858. Since that period his best known works have appeared. Among these are:—"Recollections of Geoffrey Hamlyn," "Ravenshoe," "Austin Eliot," "The Hillyards and the Burtons," "Leighton Court," "Stretton," "Hetty," and "Old Margaret." In 1869 he became the editor of an Edinburgh newspaper, the *Daily Review*, the organ of the Scotch Free Church. While connected with that paper he visited the scene of the Franco-German War, and was present at the Battle of Sedan. He soon afterwards abandoned his connection with the newspaper press and returned to novel-writing. His latest work, "The Grange Garden: a Romance," has just been published; also, two volumes of critical and biographical literary essays, called "Fireside Studies." He died at Cuckfield, in Sussex, which had latterly been his residence.

The Portrait is from a photograph by the London Stereoscopic Company.

GREAT FIRE AT BRISTOL.

The fire which broke out in Christmas-street, Bristol, about eleven o'clock in the evening on Wednesday week, raged with great fierceness until four o'clock in the morning. Messrs. Clutterbuck and Griffin's drysalteries stores were speedily demolished. The fire then spread sideways and backwards with great rapidity, and it seemed impossible to check its progress. From Clutterbuck's it got hold of the house next door, occupied by Mr. Hunt, a commission agent; then of the Inkerman Tavern; next of the warehouse of Messrs. Cussens and Olive, wholesale clothiers; then of an eating-house, a barber's shop, and the Old Globe public-house; the sugar stores and cooperage of Messrs. Gardiner and Thomas, wholesale grocers; and, finally, Messrs. Leonard and Sinnock's drysalteries warehouse. The fire was prevented from spreading to the more extensive portion of Messrs. Gardiner and Thomas's premises by the men forming a bank of bags of rice. It was fortunate also that the wind prevented the fire spreading to the large oil and colour warehouse of Messrs. Matthews. Had Messrs. Matthews's stock caught, nothing could have saved the entire block, as within ten yards of the spot where the fire in this direction was checked 120 tons of tar were stored, and close to this a vast quantity of palm and other oils. The front of Messrs. Clutterbuck's premises fell out about half-past one, and the firemen below had a narrow escape. But although many thousands of persons were gathered together, and there were dangerous panics and rushes, as stocks of matches or collections of chemicals ignited with a great noise like an explosion, only one man was hurt. Nearly the whole of the property was insured, mostly in the West of England Office. Messrs. Leonard and Messrs. Gardiner saved all their books



THE LATE MR. HENRY KINGSLEY.

and papers. The damage is estimated at from £80,000 to £100,000. Such an extensive and destructive fire has not occurred in Bristol in the memory of the present generation.

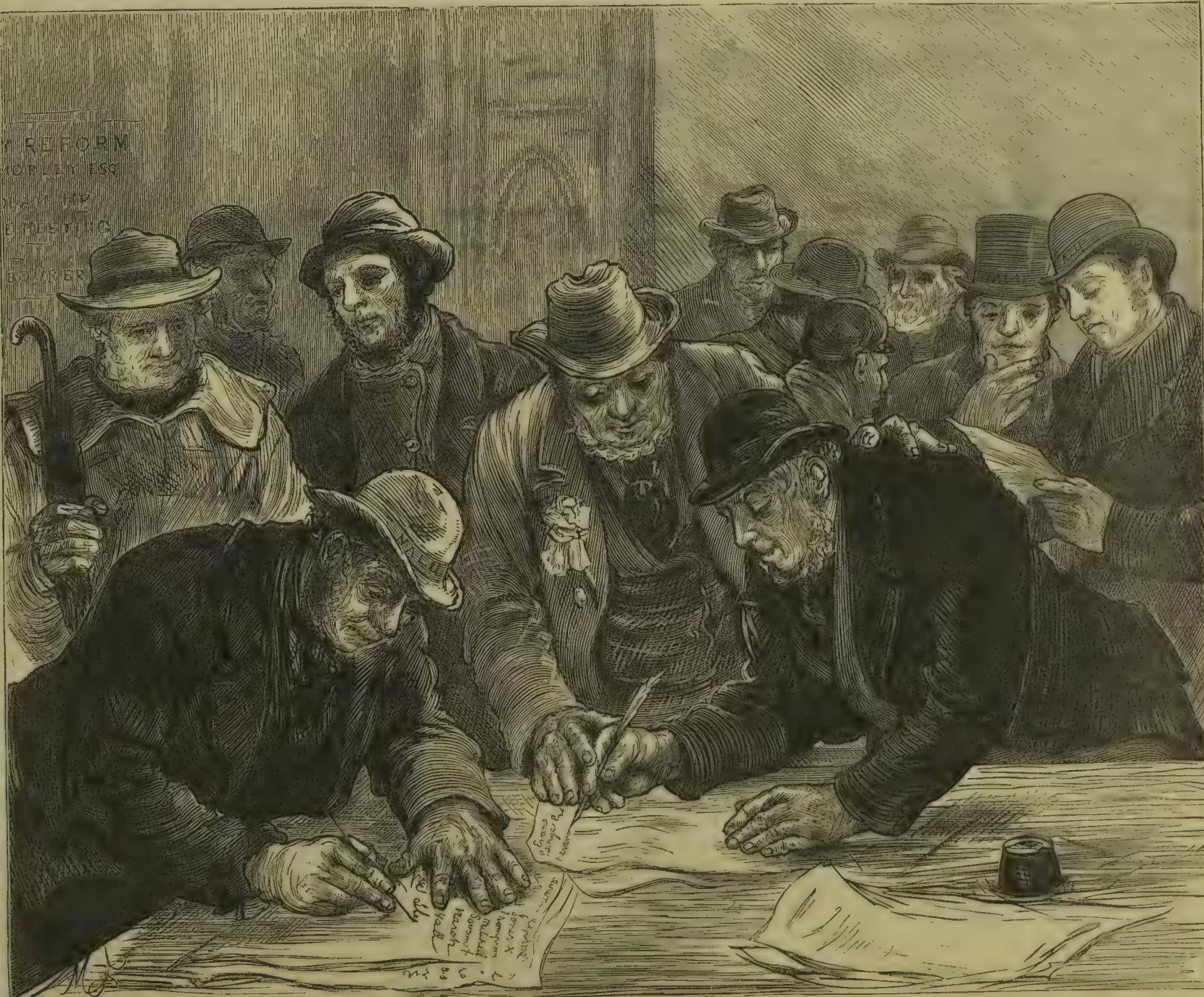
AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS' CONFERENCE.

A conference of delegates, composed to a large extent of representatives of the National Agricultural Labourers' Union, was held on Wednesday week, at the Congregationalist Memorial Hall, Farringdon-street. About a thousand persons from different parts of the country were present, and the body of the room and the galleries were densely crowded. Nearly all the labourers' delegates wore sashes and rosettes, with the initials of the Union. There were a few women present, evidently belonging to the rural population. The chair was taken by

Mr. John Morley, and on the platform were Mr. Mundelle, M.P., Mr. R. N. Phillips, M.P., Mr. Plimsoll, M.P., Mr. Jacob Bright, M.P., Captain Nolan, M.P., Mr. T. Blake, M.P., Mr. Biggar, M.P., Mr. H. R. Brand, Mr. Joseph Arch, Mr. J. C. Cox, of Belper, the Rev. G. M. Murphy, Mr. Bradlaugh, and others. The practical object of the conference was to strengthen the hands of Mr. Trevelyan in connection with his pending motion relating to electoral reform. With this view, after hearing a number of speakers, resolutions were passed in favour of making the county franchise qualification the same as that of the borough franchise. A petition to the House of Commons in support of the measure was then adopted, and was signed by the delegates present. Our illustration shows the scene at their signing of the petition. Another meeting was held in the evening; Mr. George Dixon, M.P., presided, and the meeting was addressed by Mr. Stansfeld, M.P., Sir Wilfrid Lawson, M.P., Mr. Fawcett, M.P., Mr. Plimsoll, M.P., Sir Charles Dilke, M.P., and several other members of Parliament. Seven or eight hundred of the Agricultural Labourers' Union took part also in a meeting of the "Workmen's Peace Association," held in the lecture-hall of the City Temple, Holborn Viaduct. Mr. Henry Richard, M.P., was the chairman here, and Mr. S. Morley, M.P., was one of the speakers. This meeting adopted a petition to Parliament opposing any further extension of the military system, and urging our Government to take steps for a conference of the Powers, with a view to the establishment of a permanent system of international arbitration. Mr. Joseph Arch supported the resolution, condemning in the strongest terms any attempt at compulsory military service. He declared, amid loud cheers, that when the labourers had the franchise, they would not only oppose conscription, but would demand that all international disputes should be settled by a High Court of Nations.

RAILWAY JUBILEE AT CREWE.

The well-known railway station at Crewe, on the London and North-Western main line, where the Chester, the Liverpool, and the North Staffordshire lines branch off, is adjacent to an industrial town of 24,000 people. This town of Crewe has been created and is maintained wholly by the work of manufacturing and repairing locomotive engines for the same great railway company. On Wednesday week a kind of railway jubilee took place there upon the completion of their two-thousandth engine. In honour of this event, the London and North-Western Company gave the 6000 men in their employ a day's holiday, and liberally paid them for the day. There are two churches, St. Paul's and Christ Church, which were built and endowed by the company. The workpeople desired to provide for each church-tower a peal of bells and to make some enlargement of Christ Church. A grand bazaar in aid of the fund to be raised for this purpose was arranged to be opened on the Queen's birthday in the new offices in Chester-street. Mr. Richard Moon, chairman of the board of directors, consented to come and open the bazaar. The arrangements were made by a committee, in which Mr. F. W. Webb, the chief superintendent of the works, took the leading part, with Dr. Atkinson, and Messrs. Eardley and Welch. The streets of



AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS' UNION AT THE MEMORIAL HALL, FARRINGDON-STREET: DELEGATES SIGNING PETITION.

Crewe were gaily decorated with flags and evergreens. A procession of the workmen was formed in four separate divisions, including those of the Bessemer steelworks, the forge, the rail-works, the engine-works, erecting and fitting, the boiler-making department, the joiners', wheelwrights', and moulder's shops, the carriage-building and fitting, painting, and repairing shops, each division with its band of music, preceded by the company's fire brigade, and followed by a volunteer fire brigade. They met the Chairman and other Directors upon a platform erected outside the railway station, where a large company of ladies and gentlemen was assembled. Nine or ten locomotive-engines, besides the two thousandth, were brought out as examples of the different classes of engines constructed at Crewe since 1843. After a brief speech from Mr. Webb, pointing out the qualities and performances of these engines, an address to Mr. Moon was presented by four of the valued servants of the London and North-Western Railway Company at Crewe, Messrs. James Robertson, Henry Jeffcoat, David Mann, and Thomas Jones. Mr. Moon replied in a cordial and friendly spirit, remarking that the 50,000 persons in the company's employ had a stronger interest even than the shareholders in the success of the company. Mr. Thomas Farr, the oldest hand at the Crewe works, and Messrs. Dingley and Williams, foremen respectively of the engine and tender shops, were also presented to the chairman and directors. The bazaar was then opened by Mr. Moon with a very simple ceremony. The stalls, kept by a number of ladies, were tastefully laid out and stocked with a variety of tempting fancy wares, for which there was a good sale. There was a luncheon, at which Mr. Moon presided.

NEW BOOKS.

A melancholy event of somewhat recent occurrence has tended to give unusual prominence to the name and title held by him whose biography is handled in *The Life of Thomas, Lord Lyttelton*, by Thomas Frost (Tinsley Brothers). The subject of the biography was "the second Baron, commonly mentioned as 'the wicked Lord Lyttelton,'" and it is probable that at this announcement the prurient will pick up their ears in expectation of what itinerant vendors of newspapers in the street call "the whole of the disustin' details." It is due to the biographer to state that any expectation of the sort will be doomed to disappointment. Not that the "wickedness" of the noble lord is either denied or defended; it is even exhibited, but not in all its naked deformity and not with all the minuteness of an anatomical lecturer describing the peculiarities of a monster. Indeed, the biographer's object seems to have been rather to show the reverse side of the shield than to furnish up anew and render distinctly visible the side dimly discernible to the public for about the last century, and taken for granted more than actually scanned and made out, as regards the insignia and inscription upon it. The biographer roundly declares that "there were worse men in both Houses of Parliament than Thomas Lyttelton," but admits that he "was not a virtuous man;" that he was, indeed, "a gambler and a rake," though calumny has made him out to have been a more heinous sinner than he really was. The fact is that he very likely suffered from contrast; being the son and nephew of a "pious father and right reverend uncle," it was only natural, in accordance with the rules observed in the bestowal of epithets, that he should be dubbed "the wicked" relatively, although absolutely he may have no more deserved to be so distinguished than one of two sisters may deserve to be called "the ugly" because the other is transcendently beautiful. He has suffered, moreover, in his reputation from the reckless gossip of Horace Walpole, whose mud, flung about in the celebrated letters, has stuck to so many more or less illustrious names. Nevertheless, all extenuating circumstances being permitted to have their due weight, Thomas, Lord Lyttelton, was undoubtedly, in his private life, anything but a pattern and ensample of godliness. He reminds one not a little of George Gordon, Lord Byron; both were noblemen of extraordinary intellectual powers; both pursued vicious courses; both were, in a manner, outlawed by society; both seem to have taken a morbid pleasure in carrying their scorn of hypocrisy to the verge of parading their viciousness and in dwelling, with a mixture of defiance, gratification, and querulousness, upon the exaggerated charges of infamy which were made against them and for which they were partly indebted to their own flourishes; both, after a brief period of married life, separated from their wives for ever, leaving the world at a loss to account for the causes of the separation; and both died, at about the same early age, before they had reached their prime. But there the resemblance ceases; George Gordon, Lord Byron, never had need of a biographer to vindicate his genius, whereas a "general desire to ignore or depreciate Thomas Lyttelton" and his abilities is pleaded as a reason for the biography of that "wicked lord." The biographer certainly establishes his hero's claims to be considered, in his public capacity, among the foremost, the ablest, the most brilliant, and the most honest men of his day, showing a promise prevented from fulfilment by a premature death. What sensational stories have been promulgated touching that death, prophesied, it was said, by "the wicked man" himself, touching the ghostly apparition, and touching the clock that struck the fatal midnight hour, is still, no doubt, remembered; and how much or little ground there was for them is well and carefully expounded by the biographer. As to the letters which the biographer is inclined to regard as "the genuine epistles of Thomas, Lord Lyttelton," the question is one which readers must decide for themselves, for the decision rests upon a mere choice of probabilities or improbabilities. There is surely very little force in the biographer's argument based upon "the strong similarity of tone and style;" for strong similarity of the kind is just what would be expected in a clever forgery.

A collection of fugitive articles relating to various subjects, when those subjects have been handled by a writer of name and worth, is nearly certain to contain such a diversity of good matter that there will be something calculated to impress and to charm a corresponding diversity of minds, although, collectively, the work may have small chance of commanding itself to any particular reader or body of readers; and a case in point is offered by the publication of *Stray Studies from England and Italy*, by John Richard Green (Macmillan and Co.). The first "study," in which "a brother of the poor" and his theories and his doings are sketched vividly, pathetically, and sympathetically, should, and no doubt will, have a powerful, if only transitory, effect upon whoever reads it with understanding; but it is easy to conceive that of the other "studies" it is not every one that will have much, or indeed any, interest for every reader. There are very few, for instance, who will care much for the "study" of "pious Æneas;" even the scholar, to whom the ancient Trojan is a character worthy of ceaseless contemplation and endless disputation, will hardly derive much aid or delight from the pages devoted to the "Vergilian study." Nor is it easy to conceive that any pleasure or profit much greater than that which one may get from a mere piece of good writing

will be obtained from the majority of the Italian "studies;" to whosoever knows the places discoursed about there will probably appear to be "nothing in it" beyond a resuscitation of half-forgotten scenes, and to whosoever knows nothing of the places there will probably appear to be a lack of anything in particular to lay hold of. An exception, however, may be made in favour of what is written concerning Capri; the whole of that, with its mixture of the modern and the antique, can scarcely be uninteresting to anybody. The "studies," nevertheless, which are most likely to meet with general acceptance, and can be most heartily recommended, are those entitled, respectively, "The Poetry of Wealth," "Lambeth and the Archbishops," "The District Visitor," and "The Early History of Oxford." In each and all there is good entertainment, and, in at least two, there is food for reflection.

Whatever admiration is due to a modest exhibition of indefatigable zeal, unflagging labour, indomitable patience, reconnoitring learning and reconstructive ingenuity, must be elicited by a mere glance at *The Chaldean Account of Genesis*: by George Smith (Sampson Low, and Co.), though not one out of a thousand admirers may be competent to form the remotest idea of the value, whether it be inestimable or inappreciable, of the wonderful discoveries announced. Some notion of the difficulties with which the author had to deal before he could decipher, with any hope of connection, the cuneiform inscriptions upon the various fragments of mutilated tablets, may be gained from an engraving at the tenth page, an engraving forming one of no less than twenty-seven illustrations with which the volume is both embellished and rendered doubly interesting. The author himself warns the public against considering his book, which he intended, he says (without any hint of a pleasure), "as a popular account," to be "more than a provisional work," but he expresses a belief "that time will show the Babylonian traditions of Genesis to be invaluable for the light they will throw on the Pentateuch," although, unfortunately, "there are so many blanks in the evidence that positive conclusions on several points are impossible." That such a work should ever become popular, as most men understand popularity, it would require a very sanguine temperament to hope, much more to expect; but that it will—nay, at this moment is—exciting the most intense interest, not only in the office of the *Daily Telegraph*, where it may be said to have been in a manner begotten, but in cuneiform circles, in ecclesiastical and especially polemical circles, in all circles where Genesis is a bone of contention, and in circles where Berossus and his history are familiar topics of conversation, may assuredly be taken for granted; and this, no doubt, is the sort of popularity which alone the author had in his eye, and for which alone he would greatly care. Wonderful, indeed, but fragmentary and legendary, are the accounts collected from the cuneiform inscriptions touching "the description of the Creation, the fall of man, the deluge, the tower of Babel, the times of the patriarchs, and Nimrod;" and it is not quite certain what result may be expected from the light to be thrown upon the Pentateuch, when the author's herculean labours have reached a greater degree of completion. In any case, however, a noble literary and scientific triumph will have been achieved, and the author will have deserved something more than well of his country and of the intellectual world even if, in the end, Genesis should remain exactly where it was and the five books of Moses cause as much controversy as ever. The author, if any man, seems likely to be conscientiously scrupulous and careful as well as ingenious in piecing together his fragments; else, when their number of thousands is borne in mind and the chance of misplacing them is considered, there might appear to be a risk of unintentional misrepresentation. And what a difference may be made by a misplacement of literary fragments is well known from the gross case of intentional "misfitting," attributed to Ausonius, whereby Virgil's pure muse was dishonoured.

The reproduction of good old English authors in a precise imitation of the typographical guise, the form of pages, the hue of paper, the letterpress, and even the simple binding, with which their favourite works first appeared some two hundred years ago, is a pleasant work of publishing enterprise. Mr. Elliot Stock, of Paternoster-row, has merited the approval of readers with a genuine taste for English literary antiquities by his faithful and skilful dealing in this manner with three or four of the worthiest productions of the seventeenth century. We had the pleasure last year to notice his facsimile edition of "The Pilgrim's Progress," as originally published, the first part in 1678, the second part in 1684, "printed for Nathaniel Ponder at the Peacock in the Poultrey, near Cornhill." That volume was adorned with some quaint woodcuts. This was followed by the edifying tract in which Bishop Burnett relates the death-bed religious experiences of the profligate Lord Rochester, a piece of writing lately edited by Lord Ronald Gower. "The Compleat Angler" of good old Isaak Walton, as printed in 1653, next issued from Mr. Elliot Stock's fostering superintendence. This volume should be the pocket-companion of every contemplative lounger, with or without a fishing-rod, on the banks of the Darent, of the Wandle, of the Whit, or any other accessible trout-stream. But the latest addition to the series of these agreeable reproductions of choice old books, in their original shape and outward look, is one of still higher character, as Walton would have been most ready to acknowledge. It is "The Temple: Sacred Poems and Private Ejaculations," by George Herbert, exactly as it was published in 1633, just after the amiable author's death, "by Thom. Buck and Roger Daniel, printers to the Universitie of Cambridge." An introduction is supplied by the learned editor of the "Fuller Worthies' Library"—namely, the Rev. Alexander Grossart, of Blackburn, who has also prepared the *editio princeps* of Herbert's complete works. This interesting publication is offered at a very modest price.

Sir Garnet Wolseley, on Monday, held a review of the Northamptonshire and Rutlandshire Militia. The Marquis of Exeter, Lord Brownlow Cecil, and numerous officers attended.

The first important sham fight of the season came off on Aldershot-common, on Tuesday week, under the direction of General Sir Thomas Steele. The operations were conducted on the supposition that the advanced guard of an army moving from the westward reached Crookham on the night of May 21, and that the rear guard of an army retreating on Guildford reached the steeplechase ground on the same night. The attacking force (six battalions of infantry, with artillery and cavalry) was commanded by Major-General Shipley, C.B. The defending force (four infantry regiments, with cavalry and artillery) was commanded by Brigadier-General Anderson. The fight was very severe for about an hour.—The following will be the camping grounds of the Second Army Corps during the mobilisation for the summer manoeuvres in July:—Corps head-quarters and first division, Aldershot; second division, first brigade divisional troops, Guildford; second division, second brigade, Petersfield; third division, first brigade, Dorking; third division, Horsham. Cavalry brigade, Lewes, on the downs near the racecourse, about a mile from the town.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

WHEATSTONE'S ACOUSTIC DISCOVERIES.

Professor W. G. Adams, M.A., F.R.S., of King's College, London, gave the first of a course of three lectures on Sir Charles Wheatstone's Discoveries and Inventions on Tuesday, May 23. After stating that he had chosen for his course subjects which might be taken to represent Wheatstone's work at three distinct periods of his life—viz., acoustics, electricity, and telegraphy, Professor Adams devoted his first lecture to explanations and illustrations of some of Wheatstone's researches relating to sound, principally made between the years 1823 and 1833. He began by demonstrating that in the transverse vibrations of an elastic rod we have to consider its material, as regards its elasticity and uniformity of structure, as well as its diameter and length, and that on these qualities the number of its vibrations will depend. If we increase the diameter we increase the number of vibrations in a second in the same ratio, and raise the pitch of the tone produced; thus, with double the diameter, we obtain the octave. If, keeping the diameter the same, we increase the length, then we shall diminish the number of vibrations and at a much faster rate; thus, if the length be doubled, the number of vibrations is diminished fourfold, and the note produced will be two octaves below that given by the shorter rod. The Professor then compared the effects produced by the vibrations of a rod fixed at both ends, fixed at one end, and fixed at both ends. He showed that a rod fixed at one end may vibrate as a whole like a pendulum from side to side, or may be divided by points of rest, called nodes, into separate vibrating parts; the figures traced out by the ends of such subdivided rods being very beautiful, and named, after their investigator, "Chladni's figures." The researches of Wheatstone on this subject were fully illustrated by experiments with cylindrical and rectangular rods, and with his elegant apparatus termed the kaleidophone; and also by Mr. Tisley's apparatus, which combines the oscillations of two pendulums, by a mechanical method devised by Wheatstone. A pretty form of universal kaleidophone, constructed by M. Milde, was noticed. The latter part of the lecture was devoted to the vibrations of plates, which were proved to be subject to the same laws as vibrating rods. For the laws of their subdivisions we are indebted to Sir Charles Wheatstone, who has taught that, by the combination or superposition of subdivisions by parallel lines, all the complicated and hitherto unexplained figures which may be formed by sand on vibrating plates can be entirely explained. Interesting examples of the phenomena were given, and reference was made to Wheatstone's original diagrams and apparatus.

HEAT OF THE VOLTAIC BATTERY.

Professor Tyndall, in his fifth lecture, given on Thursday, May 25, resumed his consideration of the heat developed in the voltaic battery, proving that the quantity of heat developed by the combustion of a definite amount of zinc by dilute sulphuric acid is unalterable; and that, by the intercession of the electric current, it may be caused to appear in the battery or elsewhere. Thus, a battery in London may heat a wire at Edinburgh. It is a case of transport, and not creation, of heat. Having illustrated this by experiments, he next exhibited the phenomena of thermo-electricity, produced by warming the joined ends of pieces of two different metals, such as bismuth and antimony, whereby an electric current is formed at the expense of the heat. This was followed by an explanation of the Voltameter devised by Faraday to measure the strength of an electric current. This is effected by means of a graduated tube, which receives and measures the quantity of gas generated by decomposition in a given time. Whenever the current effects this decomposition it is accomplished at the expense of the heat of the battery; and when water is so decomposed, the battery loses the same amount of heat which would be produced by the recombination of the separated gases, oxygen and hydrogen. Faraday's celebrated law of electrolysis—that substances combine and are decomposed in precisely the same proportions—was also expounded and illustrated. Having stated that when an electric current is sent through acidulated water, with platinum electrodes, a film of oxygen covers the positive electrode, and a film of hydrogen covers the negative electrode, whereby the electrodes are said to be polarised, and the decomposing power is gradually destroyed through the neutralisation of the current, the Professor explained how the current is maintained in Grove's constant battery by the use of nitric acid in the cell containing the platinum plate, whereby the hydrogen film is consumed. He then showed that when the two ends of a Voltaic battery are connected by a good conductor, the wire is not sensibly heated; but when the poles are connected by a wire which offers resistance to the current the wire is heated, in some cases to whiteness, the battery being proportionally cooled. When a current was sent through a wire composed of alternate lengths of silver and platinum of equal thickness, the platinum became white hot, while the silver was not raised to the faintest glow. Some platinum wire, which was heated to dull red by the current, became white hot when its central part was plunged into water. The brilliant light of the carbon points was beautifully shown in water, and their great heat was exhibited in the vivid combustion of steel. The lecture terminated with experimental illustrations of Faraday's magnetisation of a ray of light by means of a piece of his heavy glass and an electromagnetic current.

VERIFICATION OF SCIENTIFIC THEORIES.

Mr. J. Fletcher Moulton began his discourse at the evening meeting, on Friday, May 26, by remarking on the richness of our time not only in special scientific discoveries, but also in the discovery of general truths, such as the conservation of force, reducing the world to a marvellous simplicity, and embracing in itself hundreds of special truths which we had hitherto spelt out with difficulty. Advance, he said, is made in two ways:—1, Special cases are examined and their laws and causes ascertained; 2, General laws are arrived at, and special cases are deduced from them as conclusions. Minds will differ in their partiality for these two classes of proofs. Some will be moved most deeply by a sense of special harmony; some by a sense of general harmony. The mind is like a balance, which is sometimes rusty; and we ought, therefore, freely to review our beliefs and examine the evidence for them, maturing acquaintance with a question frequently producing conviction from evidence formerly thought indifferent. It is far more important to give heed to what general laws say about theories than to listen to special evidence for or against them. Mr. Moulton then selected for verification theories derived from physics and from biology. In the first place, he considered the doctrine of the conservation and dissipation of energy as a type of exact general laws, referring to examples showing that the theories are true and exact, whatever be the scale of the phenomenon. By enabling us to pronounce on the effect of causes, they show us what must have been and what may have been. Thus in regard to the uniformitarian theory and Thomson's dicta thereon, Mr. Moulton said both parties are now reconciled; the problem has ceased; and we know the past history of our globe. He also explained how, by knowing what to expect, we know where the onus of proof lies, and

thus Laplace's nebular theory, long opposed, has eventually grown into fashion with no new evidence in its favour, for we now feel that the onus lies on those who dispute it. All this is the result of the analysis of the fundamental cause of all motion, proving that no change can go on without the expenditure of some definitely ascertainable amount of energy. After referring to the errors relating to secondary laws and their application to both realms of nature, Mr. Moulton proceeded to illustrate the application of fundamental principles to biology, the theories of which require separate study, since the most visible and important parts of the phenomena of life are the results of minor laws due to special circumstances, such as the necessity of constant supplies of heat or light; these phenomena being, moreover, the results of the complexity of structure attained. Having proved that the characteristics of life are hereditary with variability, whereby it is wholly separated from inorganic nature, Mr. Moulton commented at some length on Mr. Darwin's theories of descent and natural selection and the evidence in their favour, and in his concluding remarks referred to some other examples of the advance of exact knowledge, such as the undulatory theory, and the localisation of brain structure, by the study of fundamental principles. By so doing, he said, we shall avoid useless strife, and be able instinctively to distinguish true from false theories.

DEVELOPMENT OF ARTHURIAN ROMANCE.

Professor Henry Morley gave the first of a course of three lectures on King Arthur's Place in English Literature on Saturday, May 27. After mentioning the nine worthies, he said, in regard to two of them, that while the Charlemagne romances, belonging to the Latin race, have given rise to fictions which, however delightful, express only the play of the imagination, the romances of which Arthur is the hero have been used by the English people in successive stages of their civilisation for the expression of their highest sense of spiritual life. To prove this would be the chief object of his course. In reference to the traces of a real Arthur, which he considered problematical, he referred to the early accounts of the conflicts between the Celts and the invading Teutons in the fifth and sixth centuries, by Taliesin and Llywarch Hên, in which Arthur appears as the blameless representative of patriotism and valour, and especially to the "Gododin," a poem by Aneurin, describing the six days' battle of Cattaeth, in which the Britons were nearly exterminated. From this work extracts in English verse were read. Arthur is mentioned also in a work ascribed to Gildas; and Nennius, in his history of the Britons, includes Arthur and his twelve victories over the Saxons, in the last of which, at the hill of Badon, it is said 940 men fell by his hand alone. The Professor then noticed the various localities connected with Arthur, including Caerleon-upon-Usk, where the remains of a Roman amphitheatre form an oval bank called "Arthur's Round Table;" Camelot, at Cadbury, in Somersetshire, described by Selden as a hill a mile in compass at the top, with trenches, earthen walls, and relics of buildings; Avalon, the site of the Abbey of Glastonbury, where Joseph of Arimathea was said to have been buried, and where Henry II., is said to have found the body of Arthur in an oaken coffin, under a stone inscribed, "Hic jacet sepultus inclitus Rex Arthurus in Insula Ava' o' n'a;" Tintagel, his birthplace; and Camelot, the site of his last battle with Mordred. Various places in Brittany and Scotland were also noticed, especially Barry Hill, a castle to which Mordred carried Arthur's Queen Guinevere a willing prisoner, for which, according to some accounts, she was torn to pieces by wild horses. The Professor then commented on the celebrated history of Geoffrey of Monmouth, who died Bishop of St. Asaph in 1154; on the French version of it, by Geoffrey Gaimar, soon after, and by Wace, about 1155; and on the English poem, Layamon's "Brut," about 1205. He then described the version of Walter Map, who called the Welsh his countrymen and England "our mother," who was a chaplain at the Court of Henry II., who was an eminent wit and satirist, and who was the first to introduce the religious element into Arthurian romance by the incorporation of the legend of "The Holy Graal," the graduate or dish used at the Last Supper, said to have been given to Joseph of Arimathea by Pilate. In conclusion, Professor Morley alluded to the adoption of the story of King Arthur by the Germans, as shown by the "Parzival" of Wolfram von Eschenbach, a Bavarian Knight, at the Court of Hermann, Landgrave of Thuringia, a centre of literature, at the beginning of the thirteenth century.

Professor Tyndall will, on Friday evening next, the last of the season, give a discourse on the Parallel Roads of Glenroy.

LECTURES AT GRESHAM COLLEGE.

During last week the Rev. E. Ledger, F.R.A.S., delivered the remaining four of his course of eight lectures upon sidereal astronomy. After treating of the nature and characteristics of star clusters, and of the various classes of nebulae, Professor Ledger proceeded to explain how a cluster of stars, when viewed with a telescope of given power, may appear nebulous, either from extreme distance or from close aggregation of the stars composing it. A cluster of large stars, closely aggregated together, may appear nebulous, while a cluster of much smaller stars more widely separated from each other may be resolvable into distinct stars, although at a much greater distance from us. After some further discussion of this point it was shown that the spectroscope has proved a large number of the nebulae to be in a gaseous state, and not composed of star clusters. Many of the nebulae are probably nearer to us than was at one time supposed, so that they may be considered as belonging to our own system; nevertheless, there is good reason to believe that a considerable number may still be looked upon as other universes, separated by vast distances from that to which we belong. The theories of Laplace, the Herschels, Struve, and others, with regard to the constitution of our own galaxy and the nature of the Milky Way, were rapidly passed in review. A considerable portion of the last lecture of the course was devoted to the explanation of the scintillation or twinkling of the stars. Arago's theory of the interference of the rays of stellar light was considered to be only a secondary cause of the phenomenon. Some remarkable results established by Respighi a few years since, which show that the scintillation is affected by the rotation of the earth, and that stars twinkle differently in the east and in the west, were vividly portrayed on a screen; the light and dark shadows in the spectra of the stars, which are caused by the irregularities in the bounding surfaces of the different layers of the atmosphere being brought across the rays of light as the earth revolves, were made to pass along in succession in different directions, as they are seen to do in actual observation, according to the position of the spectrum formed and the altitude of the sun. Some little known results obtained by Montigny were also fully explained, according to which it was shown that the number of scintillations per second is greater or less according to the nature of the spectrum belonging to any star: greater if the number of dark Fraunhofer lines or bands by which the spectrum is crossed be few; less if they be more numerous. The lectures were illustrated by a collection of

photographs, which were exhibited by an electric apparatus recently provided by the Gresham Committee. A large number of beautiful views of the spectra of the stars and nebulae, which were lent by Dr. Huggins, F.R.S., the president of the Royal Astronomical Society, were also shown.

MUSIC.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

Madame Adelina Patti is continuing to prove that there is no limit to artistic excellence, what seemed to be perfection in past seasons being apparently surpassed in this. This was specially exemplified in her last week's two performances—as Juliet in the Italian version of Gounod's "Romeo et Juliette," and as Violetta in "La Traviata," each having included displays of the brilliant vocalisation and command of contrasted sentiments which render this great artist now as remarkable for versatility as she formerly was in the one aspect only of musical comedy. In both the operas just named the earlier music of the heroine is bright and genial, and in each it is succeeded by the passionate expression of love and despair culminating in death, and every situation brought out the wondrous versatility of the artist.

On Thursday "Guglielmo Tell" was repeated; and on Friday "Le Nozze di Figaro" was given, with a strong cast, including Mdlle. Albani as the Countess, Mdlle. Thalberg as the page, Cherubino, and Mdlle. Bianchi as Susanna. The Countess's principal airs, "Porgi amor" and "Dove sono," were exquisitely rendered, and Susanna's aria, "Deh vieni," also gained especial applause; the duet, "Sull'aria," for these two characters having been enthusiastically encored. A similar result followed the delivery of the page's canzone, "Voi che sapete." The cast was in other respects the same as before, including Signor Cotogni as Figaro, Signor Graziani as the Count, Signor Ciampi as Bartolo, Signor Bettini as Basilio, &c.

"Tannhäuser" was repeated on Monday; and on Tuesday Madame Patti appeared as Leonora, in "Il Trovatore," for the first and only time this season, and repeated a performance of remarkable power, on which we have more than once already commented. The other principal characters were also filled as before—Azucena by Madame Scalchi, Manrico by Signor Marini, and the Count di Luna by Signor Graziani, the comparatively subordinate part of Ferrando having introduced, for the first time here, M. Feitlinger, who was well received.

There was no performance on Wednesday; for Thursday "Don Giovanni" was announced; for Friday "I Puritani;" and for this (Saturday) evening "Don Pasquale."

Next week is to begin with a repetition of "Loehengrin," "L'Etoile du Nord" being promised for Tuesday, with Madame Patti as Caterina and M. Maurel as Pietro. "L'Africaine" is announced for Wednesday, with Signor Bolis as Vasco di Gama for the first time; the cast otherwise as before; the operas named for the following nights being "Dinorah," "Tannhäuser," and "L'Elisir d'Amore," the last with a new Dulcamara in the person of Signor Conti.

HER MAJESTY'S OPERA.

We have already referred to the transference of M. Faure from the Royal Italian Opera (with which he was associated for many seasons) to the Drury-Lane establishment, having noticed his first appearance under his new engagement on Tuesday week, when he appeared, in "Faust" as Mephistopheles, a character which has long been identified with his inimitable performance. His second appearance in his new locality took place, on Saturday, in "Semiramide," as Assur, his excellent singing and acting in which character gave additional importance to the otherwise fine cast, which included, as in recent performances, Mdlle. Titiens as Semiramide and Madame Trebelli-Bettini as Arsace. "Faust" was repeated on Monday, when, owing to the sudden indisposition of Madame Nilsson, the character of Margherita was filled by Mdlle. Valeria. Tuesday's cast of "Les Huguenots" was strengthened by having included M. Faure, as the Count di Nevers, his first appearance in that character in England. The value of such co-operation was especially evidenced in the conspiracy scene, where the chivalrous nobleman protests against the plotted massacre. Mdlle. Titiens repeated her well-known fine performance as Valentine; another familiar and welcome feature having been the Urbano of Madame Trebelli-Bettini. Mdlle. Varesi was the Margherita di Valois and Signor Fancelli the Raoul; Herr Rokitansky having reappeared, as Marcello, after an absence of six years. This gentleman will doubtless prove a valuable accession in parts requiring the voice of a genuine basso.

For Thursday the second performance of "Robert le Diable" was announced, and to-day (Saturday) a grand matinée is to be given, "Faust" being the opera, with the same cast as before, with the exception of the part of the hero, in which Signor Campanini will make his first appearance this season. This performance will be followed, in the evening, by "Il Barbiere di Siviglia," in which Mdlle. Chapuy will return as Rosina; and first appearances will be made by Signor Dorini as Almaviva, and Signor Fiorini as Bartolo.

"Don Giovanni" is to be given next Thursday, for the first time this season, with a strong cast, including Mdlle. Titiens, Madame Nilsson, Mdlle. Chapuy, M. Faure, and others.

The third of the New Philharmonic Concerts of the season took place on Saturday afternoon, when Herr Rubinstein played his fourth pianoforte concerto, in D minor, with those extraordinary powers which he has been displaying with such marked success during his recent performances. The remainder of the instrumental programme comprised Mendelssohn's Italian Symphony, Beethoven's overture to "Egmont," and that by Sir Julius Benedict entitled "La Selva Incantata." Vocal pieces were contributed by Mdlle. Redeker, from Leipsic (who made a successful first appearance), Mdlle. Thekla Friedländer, and Signor Adolfi. Mr. Ganz and Dr. Wyde were the conductors.

Herr Rubinstein's fifth (supplemental and last) recital, on Monday afternoon, again drew an overwhelming audience to St. James's Hall; and the extraordinary powers of the pianist were displayed in some of his own works, preceded by a selection from those of Bach, Mozart, Scarlatti, Beethoven, Schubert, Mendelssohn, Schubert, Weber, and Chopin.

The first of the two extra (morning) concerts of the Philharmonic Society was noticed by us last week. The sixth performance of the season took place on Monday evening, when Rubinstein's "Dramatic Symphony" (his fourth symphonic work) was performed, for the first time in England. Like his new pianoforte concerto, performed by him at the third concert of the series, and noticed by us, the symphony is of inordinate length (nearly an hour), deficient in apparent plan, purpose, and general interest, and possessing so few passages that one would wish to hear again that, in spite of much effective scoring, the impression left at its close is one of excessive weariness. An exception may, perhaps, be made in favour of the adagio, in which there is some intermittent beauty in the leading theme, and considerable grace in its

amplifications and surroundings. Even in this, by far the best, division of the symphony, diffuseness and over-prolongation are strongly felt. Herr Wieniawski gave an admirable performance of Beethoven's violin concerto, the very clever cadenzas having been supplied by the executant. The other instrumental pieces were Spohr's overture to "Jessonda" and Rossini's to "Guillaume Tell." The vocalists were Miss Marie Duval and Mr. Cummings. Mr. Cusins conducted.

The fourth of this year's concerts of Professor Ella's Musical Union, on Monday afternoon, included the remarkable pianoforte playing of Herr Rubinstein, this having been his last appearance previous to his return to the Continent. His performances were in Beethoven's Trio in D (op. 70), and various solo pieces, in all of which he displayed those extraordinary characteristics on which we have already commented. Signor Papini was the leading violinist, and M. Lasserre, the violoncellist; these gentlemen, and MM. Wiener and Holländer, having been associated in the performance of string quartets by Haydn and Mendelssohn.

The programme of Mr. J. B. Welch's concert, held on Thursday evening, comprised some very interesting specialties, including the first performance in London of Schumann's charming "Spanische Liebes-Lieder" for four voices, with pianoforte duet accompaniment.

Miss Philp's concert took place, at St. James's Hall, yesterday (Friday) evening, when the programme included her own performances in new songs of her composition; besides the co-operation of several eminent artists, vocal and instrumental.

A concert is to be given, next Tuesday, at the residence of Mrs. Owen Lewis, with the praiseworthy object of aiding the crèche established in Bulstrode-street by Lady Petre. Many eminent artists contribute to the performances, which it is to be hoped may bring substantial help to a purpose that is one of pure benevolence, irrespective of creed or nationality.

THEATRES.

There is a lull in the business of the West-End theatres, leaving us leisure to turn our attention eastward. There we see the different establishments pursuing their usual course, little affected with the changes that try the mettle of the more fashionable houses. The Standard, for instance, still continues to benefit by what has been done at the latter, and to reproduce the most successful experiments. The management at present have adopted the Opéra Bouffe Company from the Opéra Comique, and Emily Soldene has appeared every evening during the present week in "Madame L'Archiduc" and Arthur Sullivan's "Trial by Jury." At the Pavilion, the engagement of Mr. James Carden has filled the house for the last fortnight. The eminent American actor has fully justified the great reputation which he long ago secured in the United States, Australia, and California, and lately in our own provinces. He has most powerfully sustained the characters of Macbeth, Julian St. Pierre, Master Walter in "The Hunchback," Claud Melnotte, the Stranger, and Ingomar. On Monday last he appeared in the difficult character of Gaston in "The Man in the Iron Mask," and has since played it with remarkable success every evening. It appears from one of the accounts which we have perused in a colonial journal that Mr. Carden belongs to an Irish family of Templemore Abbey, Tipperary, but made his first appearance at the Jenny Lind Theatre, San Francisco, and afterwards frequently crossed the Nevada mountains in the society of Edwin Booth. It was not until 1859 that he made his appearance in New York, at the Winter Garden, as Jacob M'Cluskey in "The Octo-ron," on which occasion Mr. Boucicault himself appeared as the Wah-na-tee and Mr. Jefferson as Salem Scudder. He is exceedingly like Rossi in his person and style of acting. The manager of the Pavilion has shown good judgment in the engagement of so promising an actor to conduct the leading business of his colossal theatre. We hope in due time to see Mr. Carden taking his proper position at the West-End.

Friday, last week, was appointed, at the Princess's, for a sort of rehearing of Mr. Saunders's play of "Abel Drake," when, at the author's desire, certain of the critics assembled to judge of the improvements made in its performance. The piece, our readers know, has been abridged from five acts to three, and much superfluous matter thereby eliminated from the dramatic action. The result is that a more compact composition has been obtained, and one more fitted for the requirements of the stage—one, in fact, which goes smoothly and easily, and yields satisfaction to the audience. So far, so well. Nothing now remains but that the public should endorse the amended verdict of the critics. The question really is whether the admirers of this class of stage composition will gather in sufficient force to enable some other manager to continue the performance of the present example, the intrinsic merits of which have never been doubted.

At the Queen's, Signor Salvini made his appearance as Hamlet, on Friday, as announced. As we have already reviewed his performance of this part in full, we need now say no more than that it still retains the excellence which commanded it to the public last season. On this present Friday the same great artist is announced for Macbeth, a character which will command our special attention.

That historically-interesting spot, Sayes Court, Deptford, the temporary residence of Peter the Great, and oftentimes the resort of Queen Elizabeth, the long-possessed home of the Evelyns, was the scene of a private dramatic entertainment last week, under the patronage of the Duke of Connaught, the dramas for which were specially written and acted for the benefit of a free medical scholarship fund, of which Dr. Carr is the acting treasurer. The entertainment was a great success, the profits exceeding £120.

Following the liberal policy of producing a succession of novelties, Mr. and Mrs. German Reed are about to withdraw, at St. George's Hall, "An Indian Puzzle" for a new first-part, entitled "The Wicked Duke," written by Mr. Gilbert A'Beckett, which will be brought out on Tuesday next, June 6, with music by Mr. German Reed. Mr. Corney Grain gives his capital musical sketch, "Slaves of the Rink," for the last time on Saturday next, and has advertised another, under the name of "A Musical Bee." A special programme is announced for Whit-Monday, consisting of "A Spanish Bond," Mr. Corney Grain's "Musical Bee," and Mr. B. Rowe's "Charity Begins at Home," with the attractive music by Mr. A. Cellier. On this occasion there will be two performances—at three in the afternoon and at eight in the evening.

Mr. John Latouche, author of "Travels in Portugal," will contribute to the forthcoming July number of the *New Quarterly* the first of a series of papers to be entitled "The Tourist in Portugal."

The union of the Free Church of Scotland with the Reformed Presbyterian Church, negotiations for which have been in progress for upwards of eight years, was completed at Edinburgh last week. The Free Church Assembly wound up its business on Tuesday, and in the evening the Rev. Dr. M'Lauchlan, the Moderator, gave the closing address.



JUBILEE OF THE RAILWAY LOCOMOTIVE FACTORY WORKS AT CREWE.

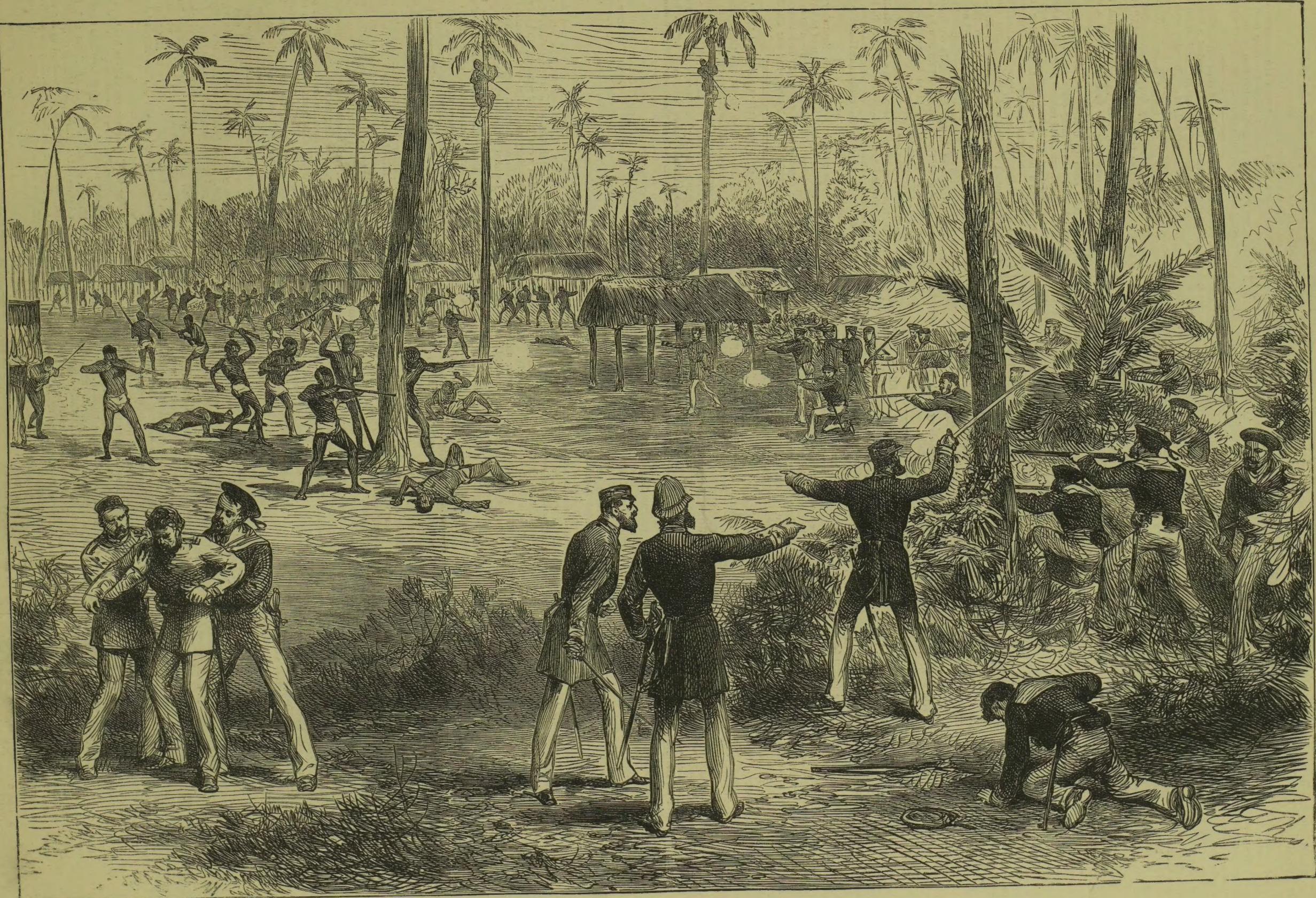


GREAT FIRE AT BRISTOL.



"THE WILD WEST COAST OF THE NORTH COUNTRY."

BY S. READ.



CONFLICT BETWEEN THE NATIVES OF SAMOA AND THE CREW OF H.M.S. BARRACOUTA.

ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

THE SCULPTURE.

The sculpture at Burlington House is, with some few and notable exceptions, of but moderate interest or value. Although—dealing, as it does, with some of the most essential elements of all art—sculpture should stand, as it were, on a loftier though narrower pedestal than painting, it cannot be expected to ever occupy a commanding or popular position among us. Our climate forbids this in many ways. Sculpture—as, indeed, does painting—is never so worthily employed as in association with architecture. But there is no plastic material that will maintain a tolerable appearance in the open air—at least, of our towns; and our interiors are commonly too badly lighted, too much narrowed in capacity (as a protection from cold), for sculpture to be seen to advantage as an accessory to the structure. Under such conditions sculpture must come to be regarded merely as a description of bric-a-brac. For the same climatic reasons, artists can have few opportunities of studying the nude, which furnishes the very essence of their art; nor can the public eye be critically framed to appreciate their labours in that direction. No doubt more might be done to foster this noble art by our Government and Academy. But even those bodies could not effect much for the well-being of the sculptor until greater public demand renders his work, to speak plainly, a commercially paying affair. We have, of course, in view the ideal branches of the art, not simply portraiture. It is sad to know that the late Mr. Foley, after the youthful success of his "Ino and Bacchus," did not receive a single commission for an ideal work for fifteen years or more. Very similar is the experience of other only less eminent English sculptors of our day.

The mention of Mr. Foley reminds us of the loss we have sustained, and the blank we again find at Burlington House, from the absence of the greatest sculptor we have had since Flaxman. The samples of his genius shown by his executors last year seemed to redeem the whole of the show; and we could almost wish to see the rule relaxed (though unquestionably a very proper one as of general application) by which the Academicians allow works by a deceased member to appear only in the next annual exhibition after his death. The present exhibition contains, however, an element of novel interest in two of the bronze sculptures for the Wellington monument in St. Paul's, upon which the late Mr. Alfred Stevens was engaged during about twenty years, and which, happily, he lived to virtually complete. The story of that long struggle with ill-health, and with Government for funds to carry on the work, is painful in the extreme; but it was reported that the result would be one of the finest monuments of modern times. We are bound to say that expectations formed in reliance on such reports will be somewhat disappointed. In the recumbent effigy of the Duke (1522) for the sarcophagus the modelling of the features is rude and lumpy, though, it is true, well enough to be seen at a distance. The larger group of "Valour and Cowardice" represents Valour as an heroic figure seated, with the right hand resting on a huge club and a foot planted on and crushing down a broad shield, beneath which Cowardice, a figure of larger proportions, crouches, looking out in terror. A great deal of energy and daring and power is displayed in this composition; but such a disposition of the figures must yield a variety of antagonistic lines, and the exaggeration of the draperies, arms, and armour, as well as of the attitudes, contributes further to the impression of confused strain and of a lack of the repose and dignity to be looked for in a monumental work of this kind. The style is formed as closely as possible on that of Michael Angelo, but, as in all imitations, the peculiarities are more closely reproduced than the excellencies. The head-gear of Valour, for example, is a counterpart of the odd helmet-cap seen on several of the old masters' figures; other mannerisms are only too faithfully copied; but the anatomy falls far short of Michael Angelo's learning and power of expressing action. The narrow chest of Valour is in particular a strange defect. Yet, after all deductions, the group, compared with most contemporary work, is remarkable for boldness of design, vigour of execution, and grandiose character. Herr Boehm's large equestrian group of "St. George and the Dragon," in the lecture-room, is another ambitious work as regards the subject. But it is purely realistic in aim without the slightest pretence to any sculptural treatment such as an heroic subject surely demands. As a literal rendering of a man and horse it is very conscientious and able; but Phidias would have given us something very different though equally true to nature in a higher sense.

After entire absence last year Mr. Woolner reappears with the full quota of eight works, and, as usual, he is more admirable in busts than in statues or imaginative works. The marble bas-relief reredos for the chapel at Luton Hoo—subject, the Crucifixion (1419)—has, however, deep feeling, though the draperies are unsatisfactory. The busts comprise the late Rev. Canon Kingsley (1421), Sir Cowasjee Ready-money (1422), Professor Key (1423), Viscount Sandon (1425), and a new bust of Alfred Tennyson (1424)—all works of high merit, free, or nearly so, from the over-insistence on detail and exaggeration of characteristic masses noticeable in earlier works; therefore larger, riper in style. The head of the model of the colossal statue of Lord Lawrence erected in front of Government House, Calcutta, is hardly so happy, nor is the figure, as a whole, entirely satisfactory. To say nothing of the stiffness and "drag" of the clothes, the poise of the attitude strikes us as faulty. One leg being flexed, the main weight of the torso should be balanced on the straightened leg, whereas a medial line from the head would almost exactly intersect the space between the two feet. Mr. E. B. Stephens has surpassed himself in the bronze of "The Deerstalker" (1435), with hand to brow, keenly prying into the distance and crouching down to hold his hound in check—a most animated and truthful group. The same sculptor has found a pretty motive in the model of "The Bathers" (1415), a girl urging her little brother into the sea. The following works, of more or less ideal character, may be named here. "From Stone to Life" (1414), by Mr. Calder Marshall—the statue of Pygmalion starting into life and stepping from her pedestal; "Persephone" (1412), holding a bunch of the daffodils she had been gathering on her *enlèvement* by Pluto; and "The Blind Girl of Castle Cuille" (1410), a sweet and pathetic head, by J. Lawlor. "Eros" (1409), by G. Simonds, recalling somewhat the Appolino of Praxiteles. "Zenobia" (1457), by Mr. Adams-Acton, a fine bust, the tiara, braided hair, and ornaments in the Roman decorative manner; the type noble, yet soft and voluptuous. "Ganymede" (1357), by S. Pope. "Medusa Leaving the Temple" (1353), by R. Glassby; "Truth" (1398), by G. S. Barkentin; "Warrior and Wounded Youth" (1407), by W. J. S. Webber. In so small a thing as a design for a knife-rest we may have true art, as witness the statuette (1511) by Mr. T. E. Harrison, which, like a Greek gem, would bear to be magnified to heroic dimensions. The monumental works include models of Mr. T. Brock's "Richard Baxter" (1411) at Kidderminster, Mr. T. J. Williamson's "Dr. Priestly" (1437) at Birmingham, and Mr. Bell's "Peace contemplating the Map of the World" (1347), for the great hall of the Foreign Office. Mr. Durham sends his bust for the Colonial Office of Mr.

E. G. Wakefield, the friend of colonisation (1374), and a design for a double drinking-fountain. Some of the religious sculpture is mere ecclesiastical furniture. We must except, however, a set of tiny terra-cotta alti-relievi by Mr. Tinworth, full, as heretofore, of fire and of a homely originality such as that by which the early German masters brought home scriptural subjects to the mind and heart of all. One of the best naturalistic statues is Count D'Epina's "Spartan Boy" (1443), the urchin hiding a dog that is biting him under his cloak, and, stifling his pain, sturdily denying he has anything concealed; the tension of all the muscles and the turned up toes, only betraying his pain. Mr. Dalou's "La Berceuse" (1441), a young mother singing her babe to sleep, is an improvement, in marble, upon last year's terra-cotta. "Boulonnaises à l'Eglise" (1335), in terra-cotta, by the same, an old and young woman seated side by side, is characteristic and pathetic. Mr. Wolf's "Boar" (1501), and "Bear" (1507), W. Prehn's "Polar Bears" (1455), and Mr. G. S. Carter's "Group of Red Deer" (1405), are clever studies in natural history. Among the best busts not yet named are the Queen (1509), the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh (1361 and 1368), and General Garibaldi (1390), by H. S. H. Count Gleichen, thoroughly faithful and sound works. Also "Mrs. Lionel Ashley" (1350), by M. Noble; "D. Sturdy" (1372), by T. Butler; Dr. Thirlwall, late Bishop of St. David's (1358), by E. Davis; F. M. Handley's Monseigneur Capel (1378), in which the characteristically bland, almost deprecatory, expression is well caught; J. H. Thomas's terra-cotta of Cardinal Manning (1462)—the sharply-defined forms of the face of his Eminence and the intent eyes are represented with much delicacy; two terra-cotta sketch portraits, by Mr. Boehm, of the Earl of Shaftesbury (1364) and Sir Henry Cole, C.B. (1453) are, as usual, clever, close ultra-literal likenesses; "Portrait of a Lady" (1396), in marble, by E. P. Ford, to be commended for preserving something of the freedom of the chiselling and avoiding that smoothing of the surface so often productive of emptiness—as, for example, in the picturesquely-treated "Lilian" (1388); Mr. F. Tagart (1473), by H. Thronycroft; an unnumbered portrait of the Prince of Wales, by Marshall Wood—rather hard, from over-elaboration; and busts by J. D. Crittenden, H. E. Pinker, and A. Bruce Joy.

In glyptic art there are medals by A. B. Wyon, G. Morgan, C. Anderson, and W. E. Bardelle.

MR. W. SIMPSON'S INDIAN SKETCHES.

The exhibition (which we announced last week) of the sketches illustrating the tour of the Prince of Wales in India, made by Mr. William Simpson, the Special Artist of the *Illustrated London News*, is now open at the Burlington Gallery, 191, Piccadilly; and although most of the subjects of that most extraordinary of Royal progresses and that epic of Indian life and scenery are familiar through our engravings, the originals will be found not less but much more interesting on that account. For printing purposes the public, Mr. Simpson, and ourselves are, of course, largely indebted to our staff of engravers; yet without derogating from their ability, it is easy to see how entirely independent is the sketcher of supplementary and extraneous aid. His work, to the ignorant or hasty observer, may, it is true, appear extremely slight, yet we hesitate not to say that these sketches are far more complete than most finished pictures in all the essentials of composition, massing, and *détail*, and that to educated eyes they present some of the rarest qualities of fine art. The art of sketching is at once the easiest and most difficult—the easiest if we require only a vague, superficial hint; the most difficult if we demand a perfectly accurate and a pregnantly descriptive and suggestive compendium of all that is essential to record, with the least possible expenditure of labour and time. Even among the old masters there are not many—and those only the greatest—who were eminent as sketchers; as, for example, Rubens, Velasquez, Michael Angelo, Raphael, Tintoretto, and a few others. We state this as a remarkable fact, and merely to show how rare is the faculty of sketching in its highest development. Mr. Simpson, all his life long, and when travelling in, literally, all parts of the globe (mostly for this Journal), has confined himself almost exclusively to sketching; and we may safely say that he is unrivaled in his speciality. There are a few sketches here of more finished character and with the addition of colours, such as those of the Buddhist sculpture and ornament in the temples at Ajunta and Ellora; but these are probably the result of a visit to India many years ago, which formed an apt preparation for the recent tour. But it is evident on inspection that all the latest sketches were done at the instant, as might almost be said, as well as on the spot, and present no trace of subsequent manipulation; and when we consider that many of these last must have been executed during the short space granted for repose on the way, that some of the incidents must have been of momentary duration, as in tiger and elephant hunting, that others were of moving pageants and shifting ceremonial, or the defiling and gallop past of reviews, or strange effects, either of fireworks and lurid torch-light procession and dance, or torchlight banquets in subterranean temples, or night illumination by myriads of lamps of every line of architecture of cities so picturesque as sacred Benares; when we further consider that subjects so unfamiliar, so extremely varied and complex, must have been noted with the rapidity of lightning and set on paper with a hand of corresponding swiftness, we are fairly filled with amazement at a sketching power of such unfaltering energy and promptitude. But this power might have been partly neutralised had not Mr. Simpson also possessed the taste and judgment requisite for selecting the most advantageous point of view. The artist's sense of the picturesque is so keen that it not unfrequently leads him boldly to present his subject from a point of view which involves the most difficult foreshortening. A striking instance of this is afforded in one of the sketches of beating the jungle, where the point of view is from an eminence in the foreground or lofty howdah looking down along the grand line of advancing elephants. In short, notwithstanding the inconceivable difficulties he must have had to encounter, Mr. Simpson is not only always equal to the occasion, but renders it subservient to pictorial requirements; he never puts a stroke without a meaning, and rarely permits us to feel that a needful stroke is missing. In some pencil sketches illustrating the diverse types of the native races, as well as in portraits of the Prince of Wales, his suite, and the principal Rajahs, in which closer attention to physiognomy, figure, and costume is requisite, the artist invariably hits off an evidently characteristic resemblance. We are per force compelled to limit ourselves to generalities, for to fully and adequately deal with even a few of the principal sketches would hardly be possible within our limits. The subjects are, however, too fresh in our readers' recollection to require minute particularisation. It will suffice to say that some of our most telling illustrations related to the tiger, elephant, and bear hunting in the Terai; the magnificent receptions of the Prince at Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Lahore, and other great cities, and by Sir Jung Bahadur; the holding of the chapters

of the Star of India; the rock-cut and other temples and monuments, the fights of elephants, rhinoceros, and buffaloes; the native ceremonies, processions, and reviews (particularly at Delhi); the dinner in the caves of Elephanta; the illuminations of Benares and Bombay, and fireworks there and elsewhere; various incidents in Kandy, the scenes on the coasts of Madras, Bombay, Cape Comorin, in the Ganges, &c.; the scenery, native races and costumes, and other subjects too numerous to mention even cursorily. The visit of the Prince of Wales was a most memorable auspicious event, and a subject of congratulation to all concerned. And we, within our province, by the valuable aid of Mr. Simpson, have endeavoured to render our countrymen more familiar with the great and wondrous "Empire" than they might otherwise have been. In conclusion, we would say that this exhibition is one of the most interesting now open, and eminently worthy of a visit.

A new chapter is opened in the most extraordinary story of Gainsborough's portrait, which we engraved, a fortnight back, as "Georgiana Duchess of Devonshire," and which was stolen from Bond-street during the night of Thursday week. Plausible reasons are now advanced for believing that the portrait is not that of the first but of the second Duchess of Devonshire, Lady Betty Foster, née Hervey, daughter of the Earl of Bristol, who was an intimate friend of the "beautiful" Georgiana during her life, and herself a reigning beauty for a time. Messrs. Graves and Son, who perpetuated what they now believe to be an error, are the first to suggest a correction. Anything like positive proof is, however, still wanting; yet the following facts seem to deserve attention. Lady Chesham declares by reference to family evidences that this is no likeness of Georgiana, who had reddish hair, and whose beauty was of the kind that is not incompatible with a nez-retroussé, while Elizabeth's nose was straight, and her hair of a different shade. Then, the fashion of the coiffure would seem to be of a later date than that of the exhibition of the second of the two reputed portraits of the beauteous Georgiana—viz., 1783—which portrait would then be Earl Spencer's picture. The head-dress closely resembles that seen in Reynolds's head of Lady Betty, exhibited in 1788, now at Chatsworth, and which, we understand, is to be exhibited in London shortly by the consent of the Duke of Devonshire. In the print by Martini of the Academy Exhibition in 1788 Lady Betty appears in *propria persona* in the attitude of Gainsborough's portrait, and also on the wall in Sir Joshua's portrait above mentioned. The similarity of attitude may, however, be a mere coincidence. The inference that the portrait was left with the face unfinished at Gainsborough's death, in 1788, is unsubstantiated; though, if that were the case, it would account for certain peculiarities of colour and handling to which we have already adverted.

Messrs. Christie and Manson sold, on Saturday last, the second portion of the Wynn-Ellis collection of pictures, which include all the pictures of the Dutch and Flemish masters not selected by the director and trustees of the National Gallery. The total sum received for the 156 pictures was £10,380.

THE BARRACOUTA AT SAMOA.

It was mentioned two or three weeks ago that some troubles had arisen at Samoa, one of the Navigator Islands, in the South Pacific, in consequence of the natives having dethroned their King, who had been forcibly replaced by Captain Stevens, of H.M.S. Barracouta, acting in concert with the British and United States Consuls. The following details have since reached us. It appears that the deposed King announced his intention, with the concurrence of some friendly chiefs, of again taking the reins of Government, and requested Captain Stevens and the British and United States Consuls to accompany him to the court-house as witnesses. This they consented to do, on the distinct understanding that they went as witnesses only. Accordingly, on the morning of March 13, the King, Captain Stevens, the Consuls, and the friendly chiefs, accompanied by a guard of honour from the Barracouta, consisting of fifty-five rank and file Royal Marines and bluejackets, proceeded to Mulininu. Lieutenant M'Leod was in command of the body-guard; Sub-Lieutenants Charteris and Ommanney were in command of a company of seamen; and they had with them Assistant-Surgeon Scanlan and Assistant-Paymaster H. E. Rudge. On arriving at Mulininu the party proceeded to the London Missionary Society's chapel, where the Acting Government had promised to meet the King and confer with him. The guard had piled their arms, when Sub-Lieutenant Ommanney reported to Captain Stevens that armed natives were moving through the bush. The Captain immediately sent directions to the senior Lieutenant to intercept them. So little were any hostile proceedings expected that, up to this moment, the guns of the marines were not loaded. Lieutenant M'Leod penetrated through the bush, entered a hut with five of his men, and discovered it to be full of armed natives; as, in fact, all the huts were. He desired the natives to give up their arms, which they declined to do. As he was proceeding to enforce his demands, a shot was heard outside; it was followed by several more shots, and a general action commenced. The natives (in number, according to the official estimate, about 250) attacked the British marines and sailors most energetically. They were armed with muzzle-loading rifles and a few American breechloaders. They fought well, retreating from bush to bush until they were driven into the open. Here they massed and opened a smart fire on the British party. Three marines were killed and eight more wounded, some mortally. However, in about a quarter of an hour the natives were routed, with a loss of thirty-three men killed and wounded. The British party then returned to the chapel, and demanded hostages. Three leading members of the Government were given up and were taken on board the Barracouta. The Barracouta has since been sent to Auckland to give an account of the matter to the authorities. Our Illustration is from the pencil of Assistant Paymaster Rudge, whose conduct, together with that of the other officers of the ship engaged, has been favourably mentioned in Captain Stevens' despatches.

Mr. Goulding, the Conservative candidate, has been returned for Cork, having polled 1297 votes, as compared with 1168 for Mr. Daly and 841 for Mr. Lane, the Home-Rule candidates.

A free library, erected at a cost of £5000, and furnished with 7000 volumes of books as an instalment of 10,000 promised by the donor, has been given to Macclesfield by Mr. Chadwick, one of the members for the town. On the formal transfer of the building, last Saturday, Mr. Chadwick, in the presence of a large assemblage—including Sir Henry Cole, Mr. Pennington, M.P., the Mayors of Manchester, Salford, Stockport, Congleton, the local magistrates, Town Council, School Board, and official bodies—presented to Mr. Thomas Unett Brocklehurst, the Mayor, a gold key as the symbol of possession. After the presentation and an address of thanks to Mr. Chadwick, the company filed into the new building, which was much admired for its convenience and elegance. The Mayor subsequently entertained a distinguished company at dinner in the Townhall.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE RIGHT HON. SIR J. W. HOGG, BART.

The Right Hon. Sir James Weir Hogg, Bart., P.C., who lately died, was an eminent public servant. He was born in 1790, and, having been called to the Bar, proceeded to Calcutta, where he attained to great practice and a sound legal reputation. Previous to his return to England, in 1833, he held the post of Registrar in the Supreme Court. He was elected M.P. for Beverley in 1834, for which borough he sat till 1847, when he was returned for Honiton. He became a director of the East India Company in 1839, and was twice chairman. Subsequently he was chosen a member of the Indian Council, and in July, 1846, was created a Baronet. Sir James was sworn of the Privy Council in 1872. He married, 1822, Mary, second daughter of Samuel Swinton, Esq., of Swinton, in the county of Berwick, H.E.I.C.S., Bengal, and had seven sons and seven daughters. His eldest son and successor, Sir James Macnaghten Hogg, K.C.B., chairman of the Metropolitan Board of Works, M.P. for Truro, Lieutenant-Colonel-late 1st Life Guards, was born 1823; married, 1857, Caroline Elizabeth Emma, eldest daughter of Edward Gordon, Lord Penrhyn, and has issue.

SIR A. C. RAMSAY-GIBSON-MAITLAND, BART.

Sir Alexander Charles Ramsay-Gibson-Maitland, Bart., of Clifton Hall and Barnton, Mid-Lothian, and Sauchie House, in the county of Stirling, died at Clifton, Bristol, on the 18th ult. He was born Jan. 7, 1820, the eldest son of Alexander Gibson-Maitland, Esq., advocate at the Scottish Bar, by Susan, his wife, eldest daughter of George Ramsay, Esq., of Barnton, and grandson of Sir Alexander Charles Maitland, second Baronet, whom he succeeded in 1848. Sir Alexander sat in Parliament for the county of Edinburgh from December, 1868, to January, 1874. In 1865, on the death of Mr. Ramsay of Barnton and Sauchie, he inherited large estates, and assumed consequently the additional surname of Ramsay. He married, Feb. 3, 1841, Thomasina Agnes, elder daughter of James Hunt, Esq., of Pittencrief, in the county of Fife, and leaves two sons and three daughters. His elder son and successor, now Sir James Ramsay-Gibson-Maitland, fourth Baronet, late 4th Dragoon Guards, born March 29, 1848, married, May 12, 1869, Fanny Lucy Fowke, youngest daughter of Sir Thomas Woollaston White, Bart., and has two daughters.

GENERAL SIR G. BOWLES, G.C.B.

General Sir George Bowles, G.C.B., Lieutenant of the Tower of London and Colonel of the 1st West India Regiment, died, on the 21st ult., at his residence in Berkeley-street, in the ninetieth year of his age. He was born in 1787, the second son of William Bowles, Esq., of Heale House, Wilts, by Dinah, his wife, third daughter of Admiral Sir Thomas Frankland. More than seventy years ago—viz., in 1804—he entered the Army as Ensign in the Coldstream Guards, and served in Germany in 1805, and at the siege and capture of Copenhagen in 1807. From 1808 to 1814 he was engaged in the Peninsula, and from 1814 to 1818 in Flanders and France, including Waterloo. He acted as military secretary to the Duke of Richmond, while Governor of Canada, from 1818 to 1820, and from 1820 to 1825 was Deputy-Adjutant-General in the West Indies. In 1838 he commanded the Lower Province of Canada during the rebellion. The General held the office of Master of the Household to the Queen from 1845 to 1851, and on his retirement was created K.C.B. and appointed Lieutenant of the Tower of London. He was advanced to G.C.B. in 1873. Sir George, who attained the rank of General in 1862, had received the Waterloo medal and the medal and six clasps for the Peninsula.

The deaths are also announced of the Hon. Marianne Jane Gremm, widow of Major George Drummond Gremm, of Inchbrakie, in the county of Perth, and daughter of James, eighth Viscount Strathallan, by Lady Amelia Sophia, his wife, daughter of John, fourth Duke of Athole, aged 65;—of Miss Blanche Jemima Treby, of Goodamoor, and Plympton House, in the county of Devon, the co-heiress and co-representative of the Trebys of Devonshire, of whom were Lord Chief Justice Treby and the Right Hon. George Treby, M.P., Secretary at War, aged 69;—of John Evans, Esq., of the Old Bank, Brecon, J.P. and D.L., and High Sheriff for Breconshire in 1860, aged 81; of Charles Nugent, so long associated with the management of the Opera House in the time of Mr. Lumley;—of Baron Anthony French, of Florence, the well-known banker;—of the Rev. R. K. Bailey, M.A., Oxon, Rector of Preston, and for twenty-five years Incumbent of St. Paul's, Hull;—of Admiral Charles Gordon, aged 78;—and of William Mellor Meigh, Esq., of Ash Hall, in the county of Stafford, J.P., in his 70th year.

At a full meeting of the Royal Irish Academy, at Dublin, on Monday, resolutions were passed approving the course taken by the Council in declining to entertain the proposed scheme of amalgamation with the Royal Dublin Society; also protesting against the transfer from the Irish Government of the charge of the Academy's Parliamentary grant, and declaring its determination to forego all claims on the bounty of Parliament rather than apply to the Science and Art Department of the Committee of Council on Education for any issue of its grant. The *Times*' correspondent states that this last resolution was moved by the Rev. Dr. Russell, President of the College of Maynooth, and seconded by Lord Gough. Dr. Russell said he was one of the Commissioners who inquired in 1868, and he denied that they recommended an amalgamation of the Scientific Societies of Dublin, though a common site for them was recommended. He objected to the proposed union with the Royal Dublin Society, as the effect would be to destroy the weight of the Academy and make it a new and unknown body. Lord Gough desired to see the Royal Dublin Society and Royal Agricultural Society united, as he thought it would be for the benefit of the country. He was opposed, however, to the amalgamation of the Academy with the Dublin Society. Some members objected to the resolution as too high-handed, and amendments were moved; but, after an animated discussion, it was adopted by a large majority, and it was referred to the Council to take such measures as, in its judgment, will be best calculated to obtain for the Academy a withdrawal of the assent given by the Treasury to the transfer of the Academy's vote to the Education Department.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

F THOMPSON, Derby.—Pray accept our best thanks for the slips.

W T PIERCE and G C C.—The problems have undergone examination, and are both sound and good.

C G SLATER.—Correct, but scarcely up to the mark in point of quality.

J ARMSTRONG.—Not quite up to the high standard of your former efforts.

J POWELL.—Problems received, with thanks.

J G S.—We really know nothing about the matter, and do not care to inquire into such a trivial dispute.

A PLOUGHMAN.—The variation is analysed in the German "Handbuch," Staunton's "Theory and Practice," and Wormald's "Chess Openings."

A J.—You can obtain blank diagrams, at a merely nominal price, from W. W. Morgan, 67, Barbican, E.C.

A HARTWELL.—Both the problems are quite correct.

E TARRANT.—The information has been published elsewhere before we could possibly make use of it, and was, therefore, of no service to us.

H T Y.—We repeat that Problem No. 1681 cannot be solved by 1. Kt to Q 4th.

W L C.—Write to the hon. sec. of the St. George's Chess Club, 20, King-street, St. James's, or to the hon. sec. of the City of London Chess Club, 74, Ludgate-hill.

J CHUM.—Accept our best thanks for the problem.

W T WAT.—A neat ending to occur in actual play; but the idea is as old as the hills.

P S SCHENKE.—The problem shall be examined in due course.

PROBLEM No. 82.—Additional correct solutions received from A Wokram, J Dale, G C Baxter, E H H V, Liceo de Malaga, W Palmer, J J, and E Martin.

PROBLEM No. 83.—Correct solutions received from W S B, C Blacker, Bee Hive, W Leeson, I S U, C G H G, S R V, Hereward, R H Brooks, W F Jayne, G A Messenger, East Marden, J Schooling, A Wood, W V G D, P S Shenele, H T Y, R W S, W Palmer, F Carpenter, 5, Pitt-street, Nansseine, Cruz del Camp, Jokly, H E Herbert, B B, Nilbould, J J H aton, Latta, W P Welch, H Martin, W L F, W R Ratcliffe, E J, Cant, P, Three Little Ones, F Game, W Atkinson, S S, Blue Marsh, and Green Sleeves, R Walton, G C Baxter. Those by A E Livett, D Denham, Burrow Hedges, D G H P, W J Dixie, Benji, Caesar and Pompey, P B Grant, are wro. g.

* An ex-hon. sec. of a provincial chess club wishes to play by correspondence with a strong player. Address S.M., Harrogate.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1683.

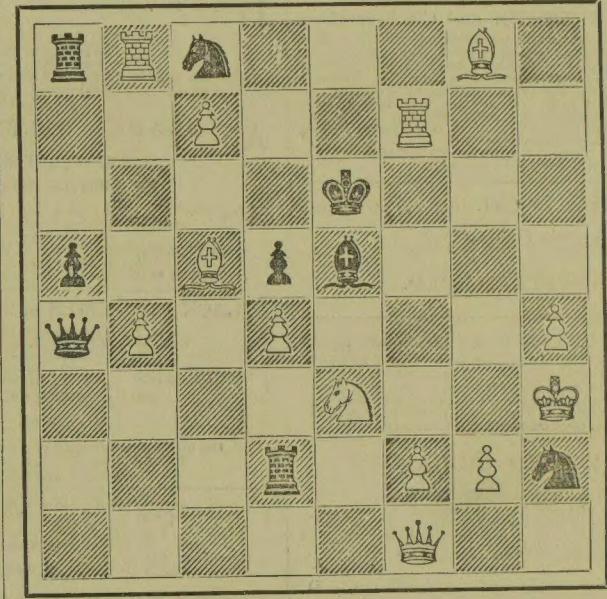
WHITE. BLACK. WHITE. BLACK.

1. Kt to K R 3rd Anything 2. Mates.

PROBLEM NO. 1685.

By Mr. W. T. PIERCE.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

MATCH BETWEEN NOTTINGHAM AND IPSWICH.

A Match by correspondence, consisting of two games, has just been concluded between the Chess Clubs of Nottingham and Ipswich, and resulted in a drawn battle, each side scoring one victory. We append one of the games.—(Knight's Defence to the King's Bishop's Game.)

WHITE (Not.) BLACK (Ips.)
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th
2. B to Q B 4th Kt to K B 3rd
3. P to Q 3rd Kt to Q B 4th
4. Kt to K B 3rd P to Q 3rd
5. P to Q B 3rd Castles
6. B to K Kt 5th P to K R 3rd
7. B to K R 4th Kt to Q B 3rd

And the game is resolved into a well-known form of the "Giuoco Pianissimo,"
WHITE (Not.) BLACK (Ips.)
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th
2. B to Q B 4th Kt to K B 3rd
3. P to Q 3rd Kt to Q B 4th
4. Kt to K B 3rd P to Q 3rd
5. P to Q B 3rd Castles
6. B to K Kt 5th P to K R 3rd
7. B to K R 4th Kt to Q B 3rd

This sacrifice of the exchange was seemingly White's only chance of obtaining any attack; but it was, at the best, a hazardous expedient.

28. P takes R
27. Kt to K B 3rd K to Kt 2nd
28. Kt takes K P There is obviously nothing in 28. B takes I B P (ch)

29. Q to K 3rd
This and the following move are very well played; indeed, the whole of this difficult defence is admirably managed by Ipswich.

30. P takes P Q to K B 4th
31. Kt to K B 7th Kt to K Kt 3rd
32. B to K Kt 3rd P to Q 4th
33. P to Q B 4th R to K B sq
34. Q to R 6th (ch)

After this deftly played move, Black has now a clear Rook ahead, and winning is merely a question of postage-stamps.

34. K takes Kt
35. Q to R 7th (ch) K to K sq
36. K to Kt sq Kt to K 2nd
37. Q to R 6th Q takes Q P
38. B to R 4th (ch) Kt to Q B 3rd
39. Q to R 5th (ch) K to Q sq
40. Q takes Kt P Q to Q Kt 8th (ch)

41. B to Q sq K to K 4th
42. Q to K R 5th R to K Kt sq
43. K to R 2nd Q to K 5th
44. Q to K R 3rd Kt to Kt 3rd
45. P to K B 3rd Q to Q 5th
46. Q to K B sq,

and Black announced mate in seven moves.

[We believe the mate can be forced in six moves.]

CHESS IN DUBLIN.

CHESS IN DUBLIN.—The City and County of Dublin Chess Club Tournament terminated on Saturday, May 22, at the club rooms, 35, Molesworth-street, Messrs. Pim, Goodbody, and White gaining respectively first, second, and third prizes in No. 1 Tournament; and Messrs. Hassard, Gerahy, and Maxwell respectively first, second, and third prizes in No. 2 Tournament. There were eleven entries for No. 2, and nine for No. 1.

CITY OF LONDON CHESS MAGAZINE.—We regret to hear that, owing to the illness of Mr. Wisker, the City of London Chess Magazine has followed in the footsteps of the *Chessplayers' Chronicle*, and ceased to exist. There is now no periodical in this country exclusively devoted to chess, though the game still occupies a prominent place in the pages of the *Westminster Papers*.

The chairmanship of the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board has been filled by the appointment of Mr. T. D. Hornby.

The Academy states that Professor Max Müller has left England for a year's holiday, and is now settled in his new quarters in Germany. He hopes that rest, combined with change of air and society, will completely restore his health.

The Forest Fund Committee made the usual annual excursion through Epping Forest last Saturday. A number of literary and scientific gentlemen were among the party, and an enjoyable day was spent, notwithstanding the weather. The visitors were entertained at dinner, by Mr. Edward North Buxton, at Woodford Wells.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will, dated Nov. 25, 1870, of the Right Hon. Emma Caroline Dowager Countess of Derby, who died on April 26 last, at her residence, No. 15, Cromwell-road, South Kensington, was proved on the 26th ult. by the Hon. Frederick Arthur Stanley, one of the sons of the deceased, the acting executor, the personal estate being sworn under £18,000; the Earl of Derby, the other executor named in the will, has power reserved to him to prove hereafter should he wish to do so. The deceased Countess has given, devised, and bequeathed all her real and personal estate to her daughter, Lady Charlotte Emma Talbot, absolutely, for her separate use.

The will and three codicils, dated June 27, 1862, April 12, 1864, Jan. 19, 1865, and May 29, 1869, of Mr. William Backhouse Astor, late of New York, merchant, who died on Nov. 24 last, were proved on the 15th ult. in London by Robert Gillespie, the acting executor, the personal estate in England being sworn under £400,000. The testator bequeaths upon trust for his wife, Mrs. Margaret Astor, for life, and at her death as she shall appoint, £20,000; upon trust for his daughters, Mrs. Alida Carey and Mrs. Laura Delano, and his granddaughter, Mrs. Margaret Chandler (the only surviving child of his deceased daughter, Mrs. Emily Ward), for their lives, and after their deaths for their children and issue, £20,000 each; and the residue of his property in this country to his sons, John Jacob Astor and William Astor, in equal shares. The testamentary disposition now noticed is expressly limited by the deceased to his "British Consols," he having made a separate disposition of his immense property in America by a will dated June 17, 1856, with nine codicils, made between April 25, 1862, and June 2, 1871, the principal legatees being his said two daughters, granddaughter, and two sons, the latter of whom are appointed residuary legatees; his son Henry, who was enriched by deeds of large estates from his grandfather and great-uncle, is also materially benefited. Among other bequests may be noted 49,000 dols., the balance unexpended of a sum of 250,000 dols. which he had devoted in his lifetime to the endowment of the Astor Library, and he bequeaths an additional 200,000 dols., to be paid in three annual instalments, to be used as a permanent fund, the interest and not more than 25,000 dols. of the capital to be laid out in purchasing books and maintaining the library; to the American Bible Society and the Exempt Firemen's Benevolent Fund of the Volunteer Fire Department, 10,000 dols. each; to the Society for the Relief of Respectable Aged Indigent Females, the Institute for the Blind, the New York Lying-in Asylum, and the Ladies' Repository, 5000 dols. each. No estimate of the value of testator's large property in America which is professed to be even approximately correct has yet been made, and none, it seems probable, will be made for years, as it consists largely of real estate, the value of which could only be told by its sale, and it is not at all likely to be sold.

The will, dated May 5, 1865, of Mr. Henry Clifford Green, formerly of Park-place, Brixton, and late of Dudley House, Nightingale-lane, Clapham, who died on March 17 last, was proved on the 11th ult. by Miss Ellen Green, the daughter, the personal estate being sworn under £100,000. The testator bequeaths upon trust for his sister, Mrs. Louisa Godden, for life, and after her death for her children, £1500; to each of his domestic servants who have been six months in his service at his death 19 guineas, to each of his sons £10,000, to each of his daughters £3000, and the residue of his property equally between all his children.

The will, dated Jan. 10, 1876, of the Rev. Thomas Marriott Dodington, late of Horsington, Somersetshire, was proved on the 13th ult. by William Phelps and Henry Phelps, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £100,000.

The will, with seven codicils, dated respectively Aug 1, 1861, Dec. 1, 1864, Feb. 20, 1865, Feb. 3, 1867, Sept. 23, 1871, March 4, 1872, and Jan. 8 and Feb. 18, 1876, of Mr. John Hepburn, formerly of Long-lane, Southwark, and late of Grove-park, Camberwell, who died on April 6 last, were proved on the 11th ult. by Joseph Gutteridge Hepburn, the brother, John James Smith and William Arnold Hepburn, the nephews, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £90,000.

The will, with two codicils, dated May 1, 8, and 12, 1875, of Mr. George Brown, late of No. 32, Gloucester-square, Paddington, who died on April 11 last, was proved on the 2nd ult. by William Trotter, the brother, Claud Hamilton Hamilton, and John Phillips Thomas, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £60,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife, Mrs. Hannah Brown, £5000, a policy on his life for £500, and all his furniture, plate, horses, carriages, and effects at Gloucester-square, and at his residence, The Grange, Leatherhead; he also leaves her his house in Gloucester-square, and such income as, with the amount she receives under settlement, will make up £2000 per annum; and legacies to his sisters, nephews, and nieces, and other members of his family. The residue is to be divided between his said brother William Trotter, and the children of his deceased brother the Rev. Henry Brown.

A monument to Bartolomeo Christofali, the inventor of the piano, has been placed in the Church of Santa Croce, at Florence.

Obedient to the invitation of the Lady Mayoress, more than a thousand guests attended the Mansion House Fancy-Dress Ball on Tuesday night. As on many previous occasions, the saloon was profusely ornamented with plants and flowers. The dresses were of the utmost variety, both of material and design, the characters represented being numerous and effective. There were also many Court, Windsor, and military uniforms. The Lord Mayor assumed the rôle of Charlemagne, and the Lady Mayoress that of his Queen. Among the guests were the Marquis of Salisbury, Lord Houghton, Mr. and Mrs. Goschen, the Earl of Caithness, Sir H. Codrington, Lord Elliot, Lord Justice Baggallay, and others. The Diplomatic Corps was represented by the French, German, and Austrian Ambassadors.—We are desired to state that the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress are issuing invitations to a banquet in honour of the members of the Royal Academy and other representatives of that branch of art, at the Mansion House, on Saturday, the 10th inst. On the following Wednesday, the 14th inst., her Majesty's Judges and the more prominent members of the legal profession will also be entertained there. The customary banquet to the Archbishops and Bishops will follow early in July, as will also a dinner, to which will be invited the principal representatives of banking and commerce in the City, including the committees of the Stock Exchange, Lloyd's, the Baltic, the Commercial Sale-Rooms, and other institutions. Later in the season there will be given at the Mansion House six successive afternoons performances of the principal comedies and dramas now being played at the London theatres, at which the leading actors and actresses have kindly promised to assist. One of these afternoons will be devoted to the entertainment of the boys of the various public schools in and connected with the City. The banquets to the London School Board, the Board of Works, and other public bodies will follow at convenient intervals.

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